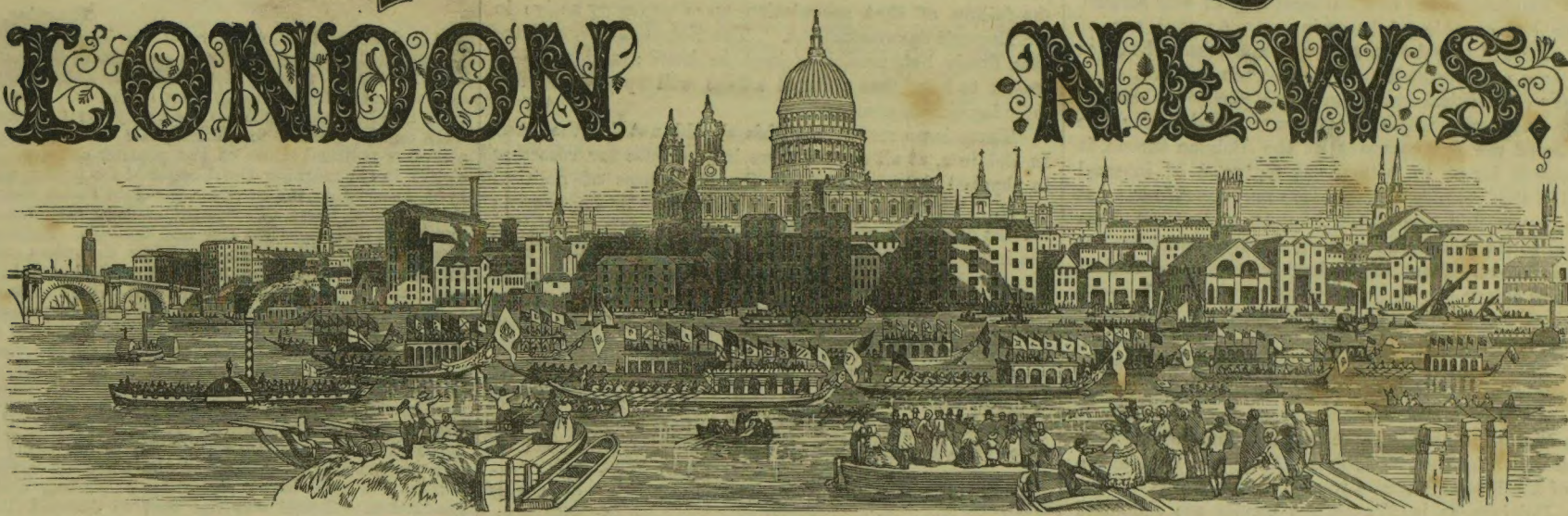


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THE FAMINE IN PERSIA: STARVING PEOPLE AT SHIRAZ.

THE BRUSSELS DEMONSTRATIONS.

The little, industrious, striving, and well-ordered kingdom of Belgium is just now in trouble—not very serious, we hope, but capable of becoming so. As that one of our Continental neighbours with whom we have had for many years past closest intimacy, partly on account of a similarity of political institutions and partly on account of the reverence which Englishmen cherish for the character of the first occupant of the Belgian throne, it is impossible for us to witness any outbreak of internal discord in that country without deep regret. We are not sure, however, that too much importance has not been attached to the scenes and circumstances to which we are about to advert. They might have caused great anxiety with more reason two or three years ago, when domestic dissensions might possibly have offered an irresistible temptation to foreign interference and Imperial ambition. At the present time, there is no likelihood that France will meddle with Belgian affairs. Indeed, both France and Germany are still bound to respect the independence of the Belgian nation by the treaties into which they entered with England immediately after the commencement of the Franco-German war.

In Belgium, as in France, the people are separated into two distinct political parties, which may be broadly described as those of town and country. The basis of the distinction is religious in its essential character, the authority of the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church and of the Pope as head of that Church constituting the ground of the political difference between the two parties. The Constitution, however, knows nothing of this difference, but gives equal civil and political rights to all the subjects of the kingdom. There have been, as might have been expected, severe contests between the two parties, and many ups and downs in the fortunes of both; but the fight has always been confined within the limits of constitutional usage. The Sovereigns, both father and son, have loyally held the balance between the political combatants, and either Parliament or the constituencies have decided which of them should hold office. At the last general election, some eighteen months ago, the clericals, or the country party, returned a considerable majority of representatives, and, of course, were called upon by the King to constitute a Government. This they did under the Premiership of Baron D'Anethan, whose administration ever since his accession to office seems to have tended to the strengthening rather than weakening of the position and power of his supporters. His policy during the great war between France and Germany was bold, prudent, and successful, and helped, no doubt, to prevent Belgium from becoming involved in the gigantic struggle on her frontiers. To such measures, moreover, of social amelioration as were submitted to Parliament under the auspices of his Government he contrived to secure the sanction of a large majority of the people's representatives. The immediate trouble which has led to violent popular demonstrations in Brussels, and will probably lead, if it has not already done so, to the resignation of the entire Ministry, although doubtless originating to some extent in political feeling, seems to have been occasioned by an act of indiscretion which may be said to have trenchoned upon the domain of personal morality. In an evil hour Baron D'Anethan appointed M. de Decker Governor of Limburg. To this appointment, it is said, the King objected, as an unfit representative of the Royal authority, but was overborne in his objections by the threat of Ministerial resignation.

M. de Decker is a man whose reputation until lately was of the highest kind. Possessing substantial wealth, cultivated taste, powers of administration and of oratory which even his bitterest opponents were constrained to admire, and, not many years ago, a member of the Government, M. de Decker sustained a position which might well have excited the envy of most of the statesmen round about him. He became, however, a director of the Langrand-Dumonceau Banking and Land-Purchasing Scheme, which, after a season of great apparent prosperity, during which high dividends were paid out of the capital of the shareholders, in due time came to grief. The speculation, which had attracted subscriptions from all quarters of the kingdom, having disastrously failed, legal proceedings were taken against the Directorate for what we should call in this country a fraudulent breach of trust. As yet those proceedings have not come to a close, and M. de Decker's character, as one of the most prominent directors of the concern, is naturally under a cloud of suspicion. However brilliant his talents, therefore, the time can hardly be thought a suitable one for raising him to a lofty post of authority as the representative of his Sovereign.

The blunder—if it was not something worse—of the D'Anethan Government in selecting M. de Decker for high magisterial office before his character has been cleared of the charge imputed to him, was promptly seized upon by the Liberal party and resolutely exposed in Parliament. The clerical majority, however, sided with their leaders in obstructing, if not suppressing, an adverse decision of the House. It has been against the course pursued by the Belgian Premier in this affair that the popular demonstrations at Brussels have been made. They have not amounted to much. Some little property has been destroyed, and blood has been spilt; but, on the whole, little more than a series of street riots has occurred. Even these have probably been occasioned much rather by

the supposed financial delinquencies of the Langrand-Dumonceau director than by his politics or his religious profession. Not a few victims who had smarted under the failure of that speculation were probably active in the Brussels demonstrations. The rioters, however, have been firmly but prudently kept in hand; and there is reason to hope that political affairs will speedily resume their legitimate course.

There is no reason why this should not be the case. In Belgium, at all events, there is no excuse for resorting to physical violence to adjust the differences of political party. The institutions of the country offer ample room for the discussion and settlement of all questions affecting the interests of the people, and hitherto the Belgians have contented themselves with the use of those means of redress which the Constitution has put within their reach. The present outbreak of popular indignation is exceptional in the history of the kingdom. We earnestly trust it will not be repeated. Where there are a freely-chosen Parliament, freedom of association and public meeting, a free press, and an enlightened Monarch who respects the limits which have been imposed upon his prerogative and power, there cannot be a more fatal mistake made by the friends of popular progress than that of descending into the streets for the purpose of gaining by a momentary triumph—and, we may add, by the subversion of constitutional principles—the objects upon which they may have set their hearts. We feel confident that the Belgian people, in their capacity as a nation, will know how to respect themselves, their institutions, and their King.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

The efforts lately made in the City by a committee of benevolent persons acquainted with the condition of Persia to raise funds in order to give some relief to the starving people of that country have had a certain degree of success. The sum collected to the end of last week was above £7000, of which £3300 had been sent, through the Foreign Office, to Mr. Alison, the British Minister at Teheran, who divided it equally between Teheran, Isfahan, and Bushire. The remainder of the money already subscribed was ordered to be sent, and an appeal is now made to the public charity of England for additional supplies. The Consul-General for Persia, Mr. T. K. Lynch, acts with Mr. Edwin Dawes as honorary secretaries of the committee, at 55, Parliament-street, in the place of Major Bateman-Champain, R.E., who has to go abroad on military duty.

Letters have been received from the Rev. Robert Bruce, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society at Isfahan, and from Colonel Pelly, the British political resident at Bushire, who give terrible accounts of the sufferings of the people. At Isfahan, says Mr. Bruce, dead bodies lie unburied in the houses and on the roads for want of strength to inter them. Bread was at three times its usual price, and there was no prospect of much improvement before next June. At Bushire the house of Colonel Pelly was besieged by a mob of famished wretches, trampling each other to death in their fierce hunger. In some districts, it was reckoned, a third of the Mohammedan population had died, and two thirds of the cattle and beasts of burden. Colonel Pelly further wrote from Bushire that the Persian governor of that town had recently travelled from the entrance of the gulf to Shiraz, and thence to Bushire. At his custom-house he did not collect two rupees where he used to collect ten. He estimated that not more than one in twelve of the baggage animals had survived the drought along the Yezd line. Yezd itself was ruined for the present, and Kazeron, which recently contained 11,000 or 12,000 inhabitants, had dwindled to a total of some 600 to 700 poor people.

The Hungarian traveller, Mr. Arminius Vambéry, explains the causes of this dreadful famine. "Agriculture in Persia," he says, "is in a very primitive state; the want of water is so great that the fields have to be irrigated by subterranean canals, which extend across the country for miles, and the peasant seldom cultivates more than what is required for his household, as the people live on nothing but vegetables for four months in the year. There is, consequently, never any considerable superfluity of corn, and the results of a bad harvest are terrible. . . . If we further consider the difficulty of communication—for the roads in Persia consist of narrow paths trodden down by horses, asses, and camels, carts being almost unknown—it will be understood that the descriptions of the famine published by the papers, if a little over-coloured, are substantially true. That parents have eaten their own children in Yezd, Kirman, and other towns of Southern Persia is a fable; but my private accounts from that country confirm the news that men have died of hunger in the public streets. . . . A dearth of provisions was already observed in Western Iran last year, when Nasreddin Shah went on a pilgrimage to the grave of the national martyr, Hussein, at Kerbela, with a suite of several thousand soldiers, mollahs, and travellers. . . . We had our earliest news of the famine from the south, because that part of Persia is in more frequent communication with India, and there is an English Chargé-d'Affaires at Bender Bushire. But now we hear that the distress in Eastern Khorassan, which has always been behind the other parts of the country in culture and social prosperity, is far greater; . . . and even in Azerbaijan, the most fertile of the Persian provinces, things are not much better."

Last week the number of paupers in metropolitan work-houses was 34,276, and 84,193 received outdoor relief, making together a total of 118,469. Compared with the corresponding period in the years 1870, 1869, and 1868, this shows a decrease respectively of 18,944, 23,967, and 18,907. The total number of vagrants relieved was 1064.

The fortnightly meeting of the London School Board was held on Wednesday. It was stated that a letter had been received from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, announcing their readiness to advance the sum of £100,000 for which the board had applied. There was a discussion upon a report of the Scheme of Education Committee, and eventually a resolution, moved by Professor Huxley, was carried, after having been amended. It declared that in one of the new schools about to be built the children of the junior and senior schools should, as in Germany, be divided into classes of not more than eighty each, with a special teacher for each class, and that a separate room be provided for every class, the general schoolroom being available for one class. It was stated that a "rich public trust" had undertaken to erect schools in the Tower Hamlets district.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 30.

The decision of the Committee of Pardons, concerning which we have had so many false rumours during the last month, is now known to all, for Rossel, Ferré, and Bourgeois were executed on Tuesday shortly after daybreak. The secret as to their fate had been well kept, and only about a dozen civilians were on the ground to witness this expiation of the most atrocious political crime of the present century. About five o'clock in the morning the director of the prison, accompanied by M. Albert Joly, the barrister, the Abbé Follet, chaplain of the prison, and M. Passa, a Protestant minister, announced to Rossel and Ferré that their last day had arrived. Neither of them betrayed any emotion on receiving the news, but quietly dressed themselves, and, after Ferré had drunk a cup of coffee and lighted a cigarette, entered the ambulance waggons drawn up in the courtyard, accompanied by Bourgeois, who had been removed to the prison overnight. It was a raw and frosty morning, and a bitterly cold wind swept across the plain of Satory, where the execution was to take place, and where, from an early hour, some 3000 troops had been drawn up two deep, so as to form three sides of an immense square, the fourth side of which was occupied by the artillery butts. A little after seven o'clock a prolonged roll of the drums along the whole line announced the arrival of the waggons containing the condemned men, and escorted by cuirassiers and mounted gendarmes. Rossel was the first to descend, linked to a gendarme, and accompanied by M. Joly and M. Passa. His bearing was calm and dignified, though his features were deadly pale. Ferré, on leaving his waggon, seemed at first slightly overcome, but soon recovered himself, and, still smoking, quietly walked to the appointed spot. Bourgeois, who was also smoking, was accompanied by the Abbé Follet, whose services Ferré had declined, on the ground that he wished to die, as he had lived, a Materialist. The three men were placed some five-and-twenty yards apart, each leaning against a post in front of the butts, and the firing parties (belonging, for Rossel, to his own regiment of Engineers; for Ferré, to the 51st Regiment of the Line; and for Bourgeois, to the 45th, in which he had served as sergeant) were then ordered to take up their positions. Next followed the reading of the sentences and the bandaging of the eyes, with the exception of Ferré's, who, at his own request, was spared this latter formality. There was now a few moments' delay, caused by Rossel wishing to give the command to fire; but, on this being refused, as well as permission to shake hands with one of his judges, he threw off his greatcoat and hat, and put himself into position. Ferré struck up a somewhat defiant attitude and continued smoking, while Bourgeois drew himself up in a dignified and soldier-like manner. The chief Adjutant then gave the word, the officers in charge of the firing parties lowered their swords, a volley of musketry rang out sharply in the clear morning air, and the next sight, as the smoke cleared away, were the three men lying on the earth and the doctor approaching to verify their deaths. Rossel had expired instantaneously, but it was found necessary to give the coup de grâce to the other two. This done, a march was struck up, and, with colours flying and headed by the staff, the troops defiled past the bleeding bodies.

For Ferré no one appears to have interceded, not yet for Bourgeois, whose crime was that of desertion, but every effort seems to have been made to save Rossel. To have spared him, however, would have been the height of injustice. That he was no vulgar criminal; that he was intelligent, well educated, and courageous everyone is ready to admit; but, on the other hand, consumed by that overweening vanity of which every Frenchman is more or less the victim, he thought only of making himself notorious. It was this which led to his desertion, to his entering the service of the Commune, to his outrageous proclamations, and to his disgraceful behaviour, on one occasion, at least, towards the bearer of a flag of truce; besides all which, there was his enforced enrolment of private persons in the Communist ranks, and his severity towards those who endeavoured to escape service. It is reported that Crémieux was executed this morning at Marseilles. He is said to have displayed the greatest intrepidity.

These executions have naturally been the great event of the week, and there is very little other news to record.

On Thursday last M. Thiers received the Chinese Ambassador, bearing a letter of apology from his Sovereign for the massacres of French subjects which took place at Tien-Tsin last year. In reply, the President of the Republic addressed some sharp observations to the Ambassador, giving him to understand that it was high time for these massacres to cease, and for China to act in a straightforward and honourable manner towards foreigners.

M. Thiers has paid his long-promised visit to Rouen, and has been fêted by the municipality and the population in right royal style. On leaving the Norman capital the President informed the Mayor that he might consider the first stone of the important fortified and military works which it is proposed to raise at Rouen as laid.

On Monday last Monsignor Guibert was installed as Archbishop of Paris at Notre Dame with all the usual ceremonies. It is to be hoped that he will fare better in his new office than his three immediate predecessors fared.

The elections of members to fill up the four vacancies in the Academy will take place on the 28th inst.

SPAIN.

The King has refused to accept the resignation of the Malcampo Ministry, and it has accordingly been withdrawn. His Majesty is said to have taken this step after hearing explanations from Senor Sagasta and Senor Santa Cruz, the Presidents of the Chambers.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament was opened at Rome, on Monday, by the King in person, with great ceremony and amid much enthusiasm. The King delivered a speech, in which he gave expression to the most sincere and favourable sentiments towards the Pope and the Church, whose entire independence would be secured. He also declared that now the purpose of his life was completed. Prince Humbert, Princess Margherita, Prince Carignano, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, and the members of the diplomatic body were present. The Chamber of Deputies has elected Signor Biancheri president by 236 votes out of 349.

The Pope yesterday week nominated Bishops for nineteen dioceses, including fourteen in Italy. It is stated in one account that the Pope delivered an allocution on the occasion, and briefly alluded to the mission of M. Franchi to Constantinople. According to another account the Pope delivered a discourse in which he called upon the Bishops to lead their flocks in the way of justice and religion, and protect them from the evils which now more than ever inundate the world. His Holiness added:—"If the means of upholding the dignity of your office are taken from you, the mercy of God will not fail you. Go to your sees and exercise your ministry with energy." The

Times is authorised to state that the Pope has no intention of leaving Rome. His Holiness is in perfect health, and there is not the least chance of his giving way to the Italian Government.

BELGIUM.

There has been some disturbance in Brussels. The Liberal party, long goaded by the extreme Ultramontanism of the Ministry, have found occasion, in the appointment of M. de Decker, a leading director in a bankrupt land scheme, to the governorship of a province, for venting their ill-humour. An indirect attempt to upset the Ministry by a vote of the Chamber was defeated by sixty-four to forty-six. A mob making demonstrations outside sulkily retired before the police. It is said that the King, from the first, very reluctantly acquiesced in the appointment by his Ministers. The agitators do not appear to be contented with the resignation of M. de Decker, but are calling for the resignation of the Ministry. A large crowd assembled one night in front of the Palace de la Nation, and indulged in cries of "Resign!"

The King, who on Thursday inaugurated a new boulevard, met with a very enthusiastic reception.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia opened the Prussian Parliament on Monday. He began his speech by thanking the people for the noble attitude they maintained during the war, and proceeded to point out that, while the maintenance of the national power and security belonged to the German empire, the Prussian representatives could the more thoroughly devote themselves to the healthy development of the internal institutions of the country. The speech further mentioned the extremely satisfactory condition of the finances, and anticipated that it would hereafter be better still. His Majesty put forth a long programme of legislation in reference to various matters requiring reform.

The German army is to be fixed in time of peace at 401,000 men; and the annual expenditure for the maintenance of this great force will exceed 90,000,000 thalers (close upon £13,000,000). These are the broad outlines of a scheme that has been approved by the Federal Council.

The Imperial Coinage Bill passed the third reading in the German Parliament on Thursday week. The introduction of 30-mark pieces, advocated by the Government, was again refused by the House. Last Tuesday the bill for preventing the abuse of the pulpit by the clergy passed its third reading by a large majority.

Prince Bismarck is ill, and has for the last week been unable to attend the sittings in Parliament.

The Emperor has, it is stated, accepted the office of arbitrator, to which he was invited by the English and American Governments, under the Washington Treaty, with a view to the settlement of the San Juan difficulty.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of Estates has adjourned the revision of the Federal Constitution until January, 1872.

The Grand Council of Aargau has decided, almost unanimously, to separate the establishments of Church and State.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The formation of the new Cabinet for the Austrian portion of the empire has been accomplished. The new Ministry took the oath of office last Saturday. It is constituted as follows:—Prince Adolf Auersperg, President; Herr Lasser, Minister of the Interior; Herr Glaser, Minister of Justice; Herr Stremayer, Minister of Public Instruction; Herr Banhaus, Minister of Commerce; Herr Chlumetzky, Minister of Agriculture; Herr Unger, without portfolio. The Ministry of War has been intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Horst, and Herr Holzgethan will provisionally perform the duties of Minister of Finance.

An Imperial decree was issued the same day dissolving the Diets of Upper Austria, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, and Vorarlberg, and ordering fresh elections to be held immediately. The Diets are to meet on Dec. 18.

Count Beust was, yesterday week, officially designated Ambassador Extraordinary to the English Court.

TURKEY.

It is telegraphed from Constantinople that Youssouf Bey has been appointed Minister of Finance in place of Sadik Pacha. The newly-installed Ministry are steadily marching on in the path of economic reform; the savings already effected are said to amount to upwards of half a million sterling, and further retrenchments are promised.

AMERICA.

The ex-Comptroller Conolly has been arrested on a charge in connection with the city frauds.

The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that a sensation has been caused by General Schenck's name appearing as a trustee of the Emma Mining Company in London. The Secretary of State has sent him a letter of inquiry, and, if no satisfactory explanation be received, his recall is contemplated. Mr. Reuter's agent, however, telegraphs that the rumour of General Schenck's recall is officially denied.

The management of the Russian Legation passed, yesterday week, from M. Catacazy to General Gorloff, whose appointment has been approved by the executive authorities. M. Catacazy has been ordered to wait upon the Grand Duke Alexis during his tour in America, and then to return to Russia.

Smallpox is spreading rapidly in Philadelphia, New York, and other cities of the United States.

AUSTRALIA.

A Melbourne despatch states that Lady Edith Fergusson died on Oct. 28. The Hart Ministry has resigned, and the Hon. Mr. Ayers is forming a new Cabinet. The steamer with the homeward Australian mail brings 133,725 ounces of gold and 27,186 sovereigns.

News comes from Sydney, with the date of Nov. 4, that Bishop Patteson and the Rev. Mr. Aitken have been massacred while landing on the island of Santa Cruz, by a Melanesian native, in revenge for kidnapping outrages by slavers. The Right Rev. John Coleridge Patteson, who was the eldest son of the late Sir John Patteson, was born in 1827. He was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He subsequently became a Fellow of Merton. He was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Melanesia, in the South Pacific Isles, in 1861. The island of Santa Cruz, on which he and Mr. Aitken have been murdered, is one of the Queen Charlotte group, between Mallicollo and Solomon Islands.

The Viceroy of India arrived at Calcutta on Monday.

During the late inundations near Putia, Rajah Parash Narayan, Rao Bahadoor, daily supplied food to about 3500 suffering people, and fodder for about 6000 of their cattle, which must otherwise have perished.

At Louisville, Kentucky, a column supporting the floor of the African Baptist meeting-house gave way. The congregation rushed down two narrow stairways, the men in their fright trampling upon the women and children, eleven of whom were killed outright—nine women and two children. The column which gave way was set upon the lower floor, between the joists, with no support but an inch flooring.

At the Thames Gold-Field, New Zealand, the Caledonian reef yielded £75,000 worth of gold in fourteen days. More than one ton was obtained from 560 of quartz.

A return for the Madras Presidency states that during the year 1870 there were killed by tigers 183 persons; by cheetahs and panthers, 21; by bears, 7; by bisons, 10; by wild hogs, 5; by elephants, 4; and by alligators, 3.

We learn by a special telegram from Galle to the *Daily News* that the eclipse expedition has arrived there, all well. The authorities in India and Ceylon are doing everything they can to assist the party.

Russia having ordered a military festival in honour of the centenary of the division of Poland, the Polish Central Committee has ordered a general mourning among the Poles in the empires contiguous to Russia.

The last Census of Japan gives the number of inhabitants at 34,785,321, of which 1,872,959 are engaged in literature and the military service, and 31,954,821 belong to the trading and working classes. The number of priests of Buddha amounts to 244,869, and that of priests of Sifu to 163,140. The receipts of the Government are estimated at £61,118,438.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bateman, G., to be Vicar of Cold Ashby, Northants.
Burrow, H. H.; Rector of Headley.
Burrows, H. W.; Prebendary of Consumpta per Mare in St. Paul's Cathedral.
Butler, D.; Rector of Thwing, Yorkshire.
Chadwick, J. W.; Vicar of St. Michael's, Westgate-common, Wakefield.
Chute, E. B.; Rector of Moulton, Norfolk.
Coghlan, J. A.; Vicar of St. James's, Halifax.
Colby, E. R.; Curate of St. Mary's, Twickenham.
Crawdon, G.; Vicar of Scaleby, Cumberland.
Curtis Fitzharry, W.; Vicar of Denton, Otley, Yorks.
Dickins, H. C.; Vicar of St. John's, Winchester.
D'Oyle, C. J.; Rector of Great Chart, Kent.
Meyrick, Maurice; Vicar of Baydon, Wilts.
Morrison, W. R.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Balls-pond, Islington.
Penwarne-Wellings, E.; Inspector of Schools, Deanery of White Horse.
Richards, H. M.; Vicar of St. Lawrence's, Winchester.
Trevitt, James; Rector of Bleadon, Somerset.
Tunnicliffe, Matthew Walter; Vicar of Earls Henton.

The Bishop of London will hold his next ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral on St. Thomas's Day; and the Bishop of Winchester's Christmas ordination will be held on the same day.

The chancel of Goldenhill church, near Stoke-on-Trent, has recently been enriched by the addition of a large stained-glass window of four lights, executed by Mr. T. W. Camm, of Smethwick.

A public meeting was held, yesterday week, in the Guildhall, Cambridge, for the purpose of organising for that county a branch of the Church Defence Association. The Bishop of Ely presided, and an influential committee was appointed.

The remaining windows of the south aisle of Whitley church, Yorkshire, have lately been filled with stained glass. Beneath the windows are fixed brass plates containing the memorial inscriptions to the members of the Earnshaw family to whom the windows are dedicated. The whole has been designed and executed by Mr. T. W. Camm, of Smethwick.

On Thursday the new church which has been erected at Homerton, in Well-street, and is dedicated to St. Luke the Evangelist, was opened for Divine service, the sermon on the occasion being preached by the Bishop of Victoria. All the seats in the new church are to be free, but may be appropriated to regular worshippers.

The Bishop of London will preach the first of a series of Advent lectures at St. Michael's, Wood-street, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, on the duty and privilege of extending Christ's church by means of missionary efforts abroad. The sermons will be specially addressed to young men. The service commences at eleven o'clock.

At the quarterly board meeting of the Bishop of London's Fund, yesterday week, a report was presented stating the total amount received on account to the 18th inst. to have been £396,604; £341,225 had been paid for grants, £8325 for loans, and £21,691 for miscellaneous expenses; leaving a balance of £24,860 in temporary investments and of £501 at the bankers'.

In addition to the numerous new and restored churches taken in hand by Sir Tatton Sykes on the Wolds, of which Weaverthorpe, Helperthorpe, and Lutton are yet unopened, Sir Tatton has also undertaken the restoration of Langtoft church at his sole cost, and others are to follow. The architect is Mr. G. W. Street, R.A.

There has been a successful gathering at Stroud on the occasion of the opening of new schools for the parish of St. Mary, built at an expense of £1600. They appear, from the *Rochester Journal*, to be due to the indefatigable exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. J. H. Drew, and the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Griffiths, the founders of the church and parsonage. The Bishop preached, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Rochester took part in the service—a full choral one.

The Rev. W. G. Martin, Chaplain for twenty-one years to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Old Kent-road, has been presented with a purse containing 1000 gs., from 700 of his admirers, "in testimony of the high esteem in which he has long been held for his many private virtues as well as for the great zeal and ability displayed by him in the performance of his sacred duties as chaplain of the asylum, since the erection of the chapel in the society's grounds, A.D. 1850."

The appeal in the case of the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, Vicar of Frome, which is to decide whether the doctrine of the Real Presence in the Eucharist may be lawfully held and taught by a priest of the Church of England, is before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The reverend gentleman had been prosecuted for having taught doctrines directly contrary to the teaching and formularies of the Church of England; but the Dean of Arches held that the promoter of the suit had failed in establishing his case, and dismissed the articles upon which the charge had been founded. Against Sir R. Phillimore's decision the promoter now appeals.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The open scholarships at Balliol, Oxford, have been awarded as follow:—H. F. Tatum, from Christ's Hospital, and T. H. Warren, from Clifton College, to two classical, of £80, for five years. A. R. Cluer, from Clifton; C. P. Lucas, from Winchester; and E. K. Corbett, from Cheltenham, to three classical exhibitions of £60 for five years. The physical science scholarship, founded by Miss Brackenbury, worth £70, for three years, has been awarded to L. Fletcher, from the Manchester Grammar School. Proxime accesserunt, Greswell and Hainsworth. Mr. Henry William Watkins has been elected to a theological scholarship at Balliol, on the foundation of Miss H. Brackenbury. Mr. R. Lesley, the new president of the Oxford University Boat Club, forwarded, on Monday, the challenge to Mr. Goldie, of Cambridge, to row the annual eight-oared race as usual in the spring.

The following have been elected Fellows of Sidney, Cambridge:—C. W. Hutchins, 19th Wrangler, 1870; H. Neville, 15th Wrangler, 1871. The Naden Divinity Studentship at St. John's, of the value of upwards of £200 per annum, tenable for three years, has been divided between Mr. W. S. Wood, B.A., and the Rev. C. B. Drake, B.A., declared equal in merit.

The annual dinner of the Philosophical Society took place last Saturday in the hall of Jesus, lent for the occasion by the Master and Fellows. It is understood to have been even a larger and more successful gathering than usual.

The Falconer Memorial Fellowship, at the University of Edinburgh, of the annual value of about £100, tenable for two years, has been conferred on Mr. W. Stirling.

It is stated that the Westminster Latin play, after its temporary suspension in 1870, is to be revived this year; and that the comedy selected is the "Andria" of Terence.

THE GLATTON AND HER GUNS.

This new iron turret-ship of low freeboard was designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, not for seagoing service, but for the home defence of our harbours and ports. She has been placed in a repairing-dock at Chatham for inspection, with a view to some improvement of her fittings. Her trial-trip off Sheerness, a fortnight ago, was very satisfactory, with respect both to the performance of her engines, and the working of her two huge guns, each weighing 25 tons and throwing a shot or shell of 600 lb., mounted on the gun-carriages of Captain Scott's design.

The shape and look of the Glatton, which is shown in our Engraving, will seem very uncouth. She is only 3 ft. above the water, and can be reduced, if necessary, to 2 ft. by flooding her water spaces. She draws 19 ft. of water, and the height of her hurricane-deck is nearly 22 ft., so that from top to keel she is barely 40 ft. in depth. Her length is 264 ft., and her breadth 54 ft. She maintains this great breadth almost throughout, broadening out at once both fore and aft like a spoon, which indeed her main-deck resembles, except that it is flat instead of concave. There is no bulwark above the deck, only a single iron chain running around it. The tonnage of the vessel is 2709 tons; she carries 500 tons of coal. Her engines are of 500-horse power nominal, but can be worked up to 3000-horse power; they are similar to those of the Vanguard.

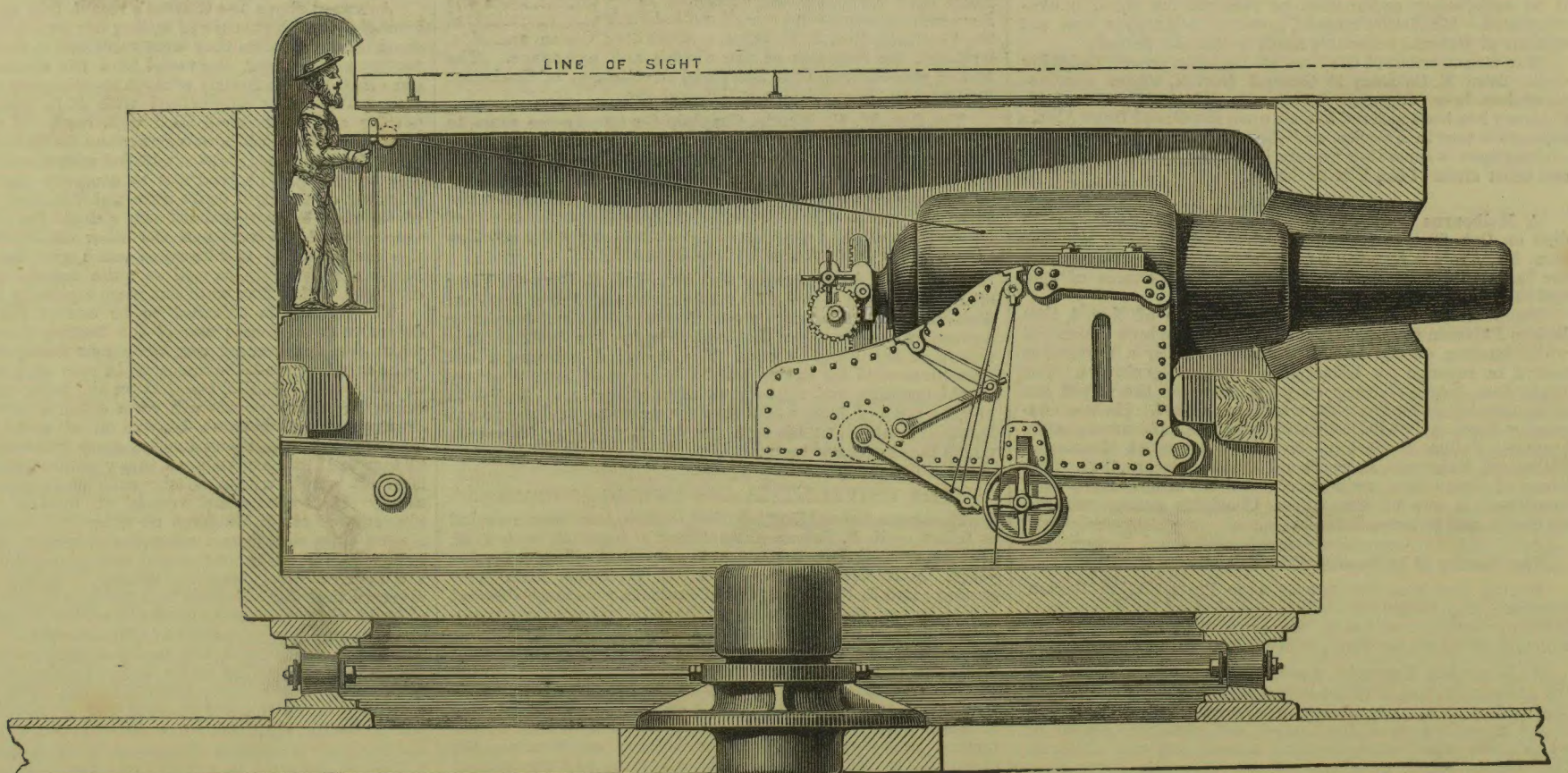
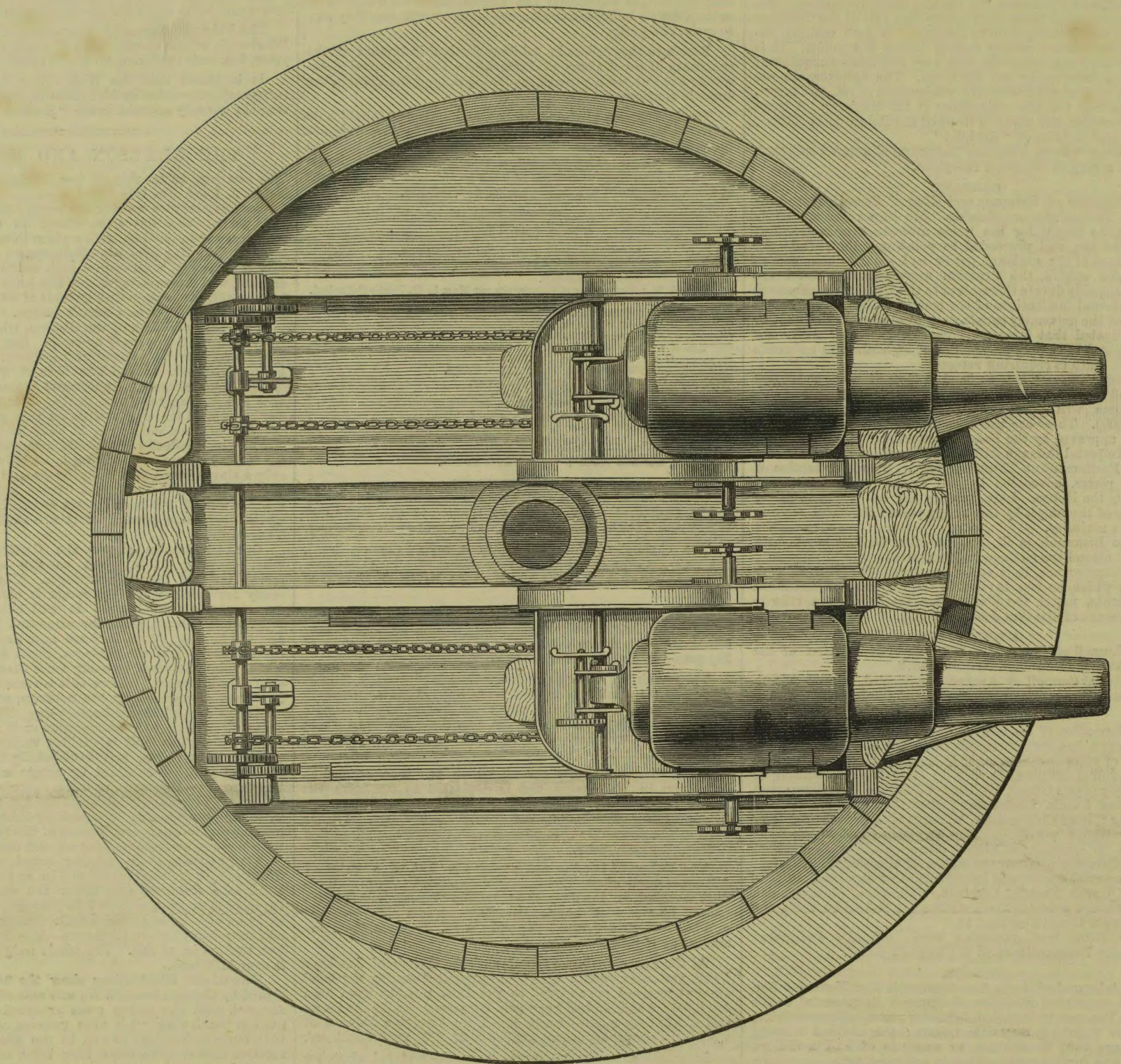
Our Illustration shows the Glatton in her fighting trim, drawing 20 ft., just as she went out upon the recent trial of her gun-carriages. The guns are run out ready for firing when the range is clear and the anchors are stowed at the bows. It will be seen that the first light deck extends from the armoured breastwork 7 ft. high and 120 ft. long, which incloses and protects the base of the turret, funnel, and air passages, right aft to the stern; its width being, however, scarcely more than a third that of the ship's deck proper. Above this a second light or flying deck is shown, surrounded by the nettings, with a hollow box in which the men's beds are kept by day. The mast which towers above all is used to hoist up boats or to make signals. There are no sails. The hull is divided vertically into nine watertight compartments, and horizontally into three flats, the lowest of which is occupied by empty air-tight spaces. The turret revolves by steam in thirty seconds, or by hand in three minutes. There is a pilot-tower on the hurricane-deck, from which the commander, by speaking-tubes or by electric telegraph, can direct the movements of the vessel, communicating with the engine-room, the turret, and the steering-wheel.

The thickness of the plating round the low sides of the Glatton is 12 in., running off to 8 in. at her extremities, and to 10 in. at a depth of 4 ft. below the water-line. The whole depth of the armour-belt is 7 ft. The single turret is protected by 12 in. of iron, laid upon a teak backing 16 in. thick, and by an inner skin 2½ in. in thickness. The deck consists of 3 in. of iron under 5 in. of oak. The whole weight of armour carried is over 1100 tons.

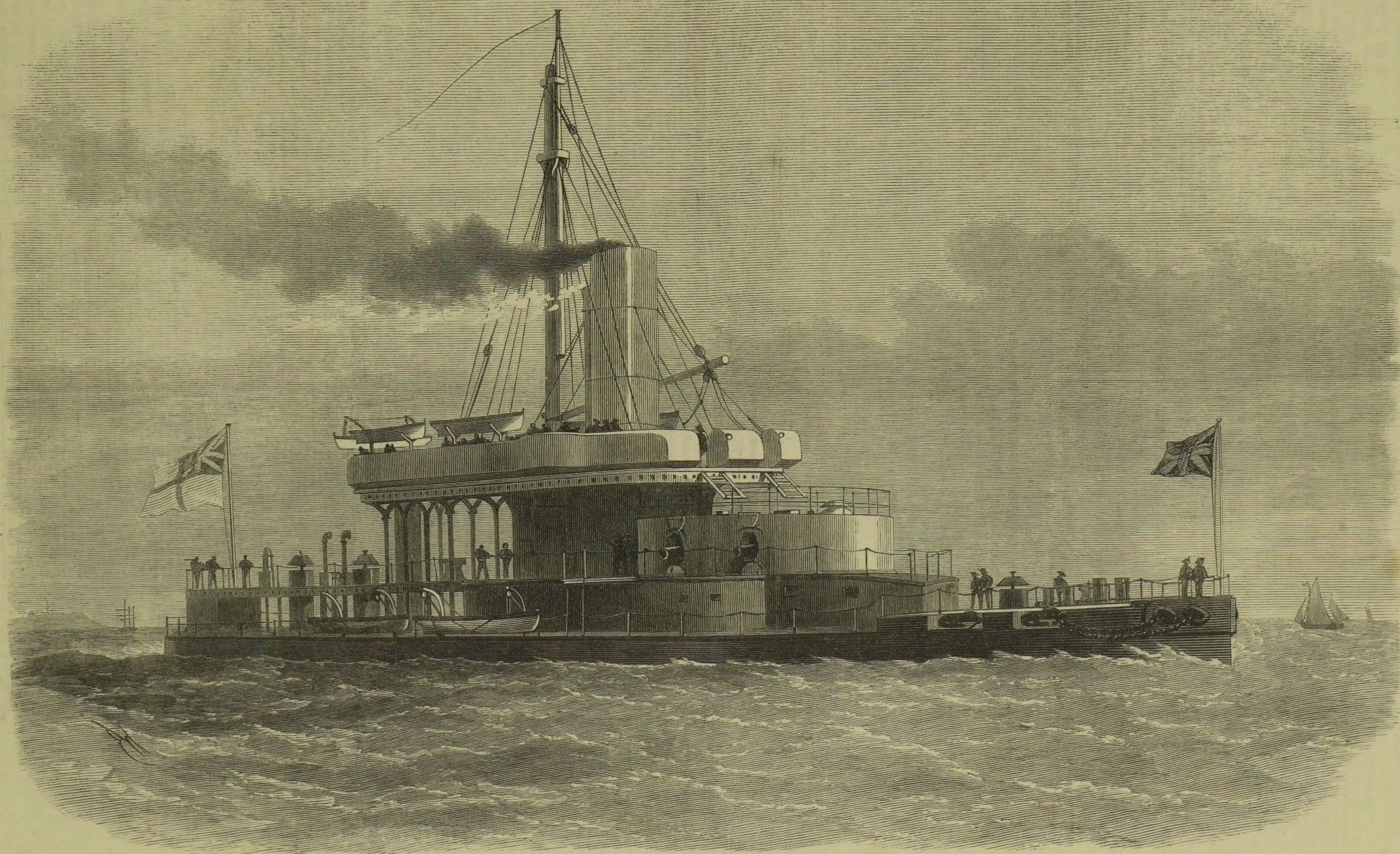
Two of our Illustrations show the two gun-carriages designed by Captain Scott, R.N., and manufactured at Woolwich Arsenal, with the 25-ton guns mounted upon them. These guns are each rifled with nine grooves, and throw projectiles with studs as bearings to run in the grooves, which give the rotation that enables these long bolts, weighing from 400 lb. to 600 lb., to attain great range and accuracy. The chains shown upon the plan are used to run the guns in; and the handles at the side of the gun-carriages are attached to the compressors, or brakes, which gradually reduce the recoil of the guns on discharge. The captain of the gun is shown in the act of pointing his weapon, which is laid by means of sights placed on the top of the turret, and corresponding with the line of the bore of the gun.

As stated above, the Glatton's recent trip to the Nore was arranged for the purpose of testing her gun-carriages. These stood the severe tests they were subjected to in the most satisfactory manner, and the vessel bore the concussion of both guns fired simultaneously without showing any signs of weakness. The firing commenced with 55 lb. charges of pebble powder and 490 lb. shell filled with sand. It was continued with charges of 85 lb. of powder and 600 lb. shot, both guns being fired together right aft, loaded with these heavy charges. The success of the trial was so complete that the dummies standing on the light decks were not disturbed, and the effect of the blast below resembled only a slight rush of wind. The Controller of the Navy and the other officials who witnessed the trial returned to Sheerness much gratified with the behaviour of the ship, as well as quite satisfied with the gun-carriages, which they went out more especially to try.

The Glatton is intended to be one of the centres of a defensive naval force; one of the floating fortresses around which the unarmoured gun-boats now being constructed in large numbers are to be mustered in case of a hostile attack on our shores. Behind the Glatton and other turret-ships the coastguard armour-clads will form either a powerful reserve, or may, changing front, become an advanced line to repel invasion. These reserve ships carry guns weighing from 6½ tons to 12½ tons, which can throw projectiles from 120 lb. to 260 lb. in weight with a velocity sufficiently great to penetrate nearly all the cuirassed vessels of foreign navies. The unarmoured gun-boats have no defensive armour; they are lightly built, and depend upon the power of their single big gun, which is of 18 tons, and throws projectiles of 450 lb. at the rate of nearly one per minute. It will therefore be observed that these tiny craft of 200 tons burden are possessed of great offensive power, but they need the protecting presence of the turret-ship, supported by a line of reserve. The Glatton is not only armed with her two powerful guns, but with a strong spur protruding under water, for the purpose of ramming an adversary. Her importance can be better estimated when it is borne in mind that the hull of the ship is an impenetrable fortress, with too much flotation to be run over, and too great a strength of armour to be penetrated by any gun as yet mounted in any foreign navy. She is under the command of Captain Lord John Hay.



PLAN AND SECTION OF CAPTAIN SCOTT'S TURRET GUN-CARRIAGE IN THE GLATTON.



THE NEW TURRET-SHIP GLATTON, FOR HARBOUR DEFENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at No. 1, Blandford-square, the wife of W. J. Kingsbury, Esq., of a son.
On the 26th ult., at Hammersmith, Mrs. Charles Nairn, of a son.
On Oct. 22, at Scunderbad, the wife of Thomas Masterman Hardy Johnston, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Secretary H.H. the Nizam's Government, P.W. Department, of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at Rossendale, Langbank, Renfrewshire, the wife of Thomas McGuffie, jun., Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th ult., at Savannah, Georgia, U.S., by the Right Rev. Bishop Persico, Walter Collins-Stead, of Surrey, England, to Lizzie, daughter of Dr. James B. Read, of Savannah.
On the 25th ult., at Nun's-cross, by the Rev. George J. Browne, M.A., Rector of Shipton-on-Charwell, Oxon, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Knox Fletcher, M.A., Rector of Monasterevan, Harry Maxwell Howard, Captain 18th Hussars, to Katharine, eldest daughter of Charles Tottenham, Esq., of Ballycurry, in the county of Wicklow.

On the 23rd ult., at the parish church, Wargrave, Berks, by the Rev. John Monkhouse, Rector of Church Oakley, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. S. Sturges, Vicar of Wargrave, Major John Gittins Maycock, 14th Regiment, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late John William Rhodes, of Hinnerton, near Henley-on-Thames.

At Seal Church, Sevenoaks, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., to Lady Maude Lascelles.

DEATHS.

On Sept. 17, Francis Hutchinson Synges, Esq., of Dysart, in the county of Clare, Ireland. He was born July 2, 1820, and was the fourth son of the late Sir Edward Synges, Bart., and brother of the present Baronet. He married Elizabeth Annie, eldest daughter of William Browne, Esq., of Newark-on-Trent, who survives him. He left no issue.

On the 27th ult., of consumption, Anna Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Suttaby, London, in the 36th year of her age.

On the 22nd ult., at Jeaynes Court, Bisley, Gloucestershire, Laura, the beloved wife of Philip Davies Rose, aged 42.

On the 26th ult., at St. Cuthbert's, Hereford, from the effects of an accident by fire, Charles, youngest child of George Barter, Esq., M.A., aged 10 months.

On the 28th ult., at Seaton, S. Devonshire, Kathrine Hay, the dearly-loved second daughter of Alexander Halliey, M.D., F.G.S., 16, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, aged 20.

On the 25th ult., at Lansdown-grove, Bath, Edmund Higginson, Esq., of that place, and of Saltmarsh Castle, Herefordshire, aged 68.

On the 22nd ult., at his residence, Talbot-place, Blackheath, Henry Greenwood, Esq., M.D., in the 79th year of his age.

On July 5, at Heidelberg, Esther Edelman, Deaconess of the British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, from a cough caught on the battle-field of Sedan, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and admirers.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3.—Advent Sunday.
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., probably the Rev. Canon Nepean; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.

Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., the Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Rev. George Jepson. Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Frederic Laughlin, M.A., assistant preacher.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Angier, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, 4.—The Smithfield Club Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall opens Royal Institution, 2 p.m. Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m. Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Miss Shippard on Baku on the Caspian Sea). London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Huxley on Hearing). Entomological Society, 7 p.m. Medical Society, 8 p.m. Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Partridge on Anatomy). Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Captain Burton on Anthropological Collections from the Holy Land; Professor Busk and the Rev. Mr. Dale on Flint Implements).

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. R. Cooper on the Serpent Myths of Ancient Egypt). Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. Carr on the Bridges of London, &c.). National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Frederic Hill on Accelerating the Business of Parliament). Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Haughton Gill on the Manufacture of Sugar).

TUESDAY, 5.—Moon's last quarter, 6.46 a.m. Pathological Society, 7 p.m. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. William Bell on the Stresses of Rigid Arches, &c.). Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture to young men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Canon Liddon). Society for Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (the Chevalier de Sauley on the True Sites of Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida—Julias). Zoological Society, 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 6.—Royal Agricultural Society, noon. South Kensington Museum, Lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Elementary Physiography). French Peasant-Farmers' Seed Fund, meeting for final report, 3 p.m. Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1; general, 3. Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, annual dinner, 5.30 p.m. Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Prestwich, the president, on an Old Shingle Bank on the Portland Hills, &c.). Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Bailey Denton on Sewage as a Fertiliser of Land, and Land as a Purifier of Sewage). Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. Temple Church, special service, 8 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot.

THURSDAY, 7.—St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan. Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. Royal Caledonian Asylum, general court, noon. London Institution, 7.30 p.m. (paper read and discussion). Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Chemistry). Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone on Essential Oils). Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Colonel Grant on the Botany of the Grant and Speke Expedition; and Mr. Garner on the Vaccinium, &c.). Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. (exhibition of stone implements; paper by Mr. John Evans). Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 8.—Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m. Medical Society, 8 p.m. (Lectureship Lecture by Dr. Habershon). Quaker Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, 9.—The Gladstone Ministry take office, 1868. Grouse-shootings. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m. South Kensington Museum, lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Elementary Physiography). Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 31	5 52	6 14	6 38	7 5	7 34	8 8

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.
Nov.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	Miles
22	30.064	36.4	31.4	71	10	29.7	39.6	ESE. S.
23	30.137	34.8	34.4	99	10	34.8	36.6	WSW.
24	29.946	37.3	36.0	96	9	32.3	41.9	WSW. SE.
25	29.920	35.9	34.6	95	10	34.3	39.0	E. NE.
26	30.000	35.0	34.0	85	8	35.8	42.7	NE. ENE.
27	29.995	35.4	32.4	81	9	35.8	41.7	NE. ENE.
28	29.916	37.2	31.8	83	8	35.1	40.3	NNE.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.067	30.179	29.985	29.942	29.937	29.918	29.954
Temperature of Air	36.2	34.8	37.3	35.1	34.3	35.9	37.3
Temperature of Evaporation	35.9	34.7	37.3	34.5	35.9	35.9	37.3
Direction of Wind	SE.	WSW	WSW	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.

THE CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR 1871,

TO BE ISSUED ON DECEMBER 16,

WILL CONSIST OF

A LARGE COLOURED ENGRAVING,

ENTITLED

HOLIDAY TIME,

FROM A PAINTING BY J. HAYLLAR,

AND

TWO SHEETS AND A HALF

OF CHRISTMAS PICTURES.

Among the Illustrations will be the following:—

SURPRISED. Drawn by JOHN GILBERT.

A Two-Page Engraving.

THE FIRST WASSAIL CUP. Drawn by W. J. HENNESSY.

A Two-Page Engraving.

The Moated Grange. Drawn by S. Read.

For the Squire's Hall. By E. N. Downard.

On the Track. By H. B. Roberts.

Shepherds Watching their Flocks by Night. By W. J. Webb.

Christmas Day in Australia. By N. Chevalier.

The Ancestral Portrait. By E. N. Downard.

A Morning Concert. By F. W. W. Topham.

The Compliments of the Season. By A. Hunt.

The First Snowball. By H. Petherick.

A Christmas Welcome. By E. Hughes.

The Village Choir at Rehearsal. By M. W. Ridley.

Going to the Dance. By F. Barnard.

A Christmas Dance a Long Time Ago. By C. J. Staniland.

TALES AND SKETCHES.

The Coffee Merchant. A New Arabian Nights' Tale. (With Illustrations.) By R. H. Horne, author of "Orion," &c.

Surprised. By Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip).

The Bell Buoy. A Blind Man's Story. By W. W. Fenn.

Christmas Eve at Penrydin.

Pan's Wand. (Illustrated.) By R. Garnett.

Christmas in High Latitudes.

&c. &c. &c.

Price of the Christmas Double Number, One Shilling; or, by Post, One Shilling and a Halfpenny.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Triumphant success. Free list suspended.—Last Twelve Nights.—On MONDAY, DEC. 4, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform a laughable farce, *THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE*, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. After which will be produced, at a quarter to eight, a new romantic and spectacular Drama, entitled *REBECCA*, founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel of "Ivanhoe," adapted by Andrew Halliday. Characteristic scenery by William Beverley. With the following powerful cast:—Mr. Phelps, Messrs. J. B. Howard, E. Rosenthal, J. Dewhurst, W. MacIntyre, B. Egan, W. Terrie, S. Dynely, J. Francis, Dolman, Bruton; Miss Neilson, Misses Mattie Reinhardt, Fanny Addison, Kathleen Ryan, &c. Pencil Ballet and Grand Tournament, with real horses and 300 auxiliaries, arranged by John Cornack. The overture and incidental music selected and composed by W. G. Levey, and the Drama produced under the direction of Mr. Edward Stirling. To conclude with a new farce, by Martin Beecher, entitled No. 6, *DUKE-STREET*. Doors open at half-past six, commence at seven. Prices from 6d. to 4s. 6d. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

REBECCA.—MORNING PERFORMANCE of this Grand Spectacular Drama will be given, in aid of the Chicago Sufferers' Fund, on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayores, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and the American Ambassador, General Schenck. Doors open half-past one, commence at two. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily. Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. MONDAY and Tuesday—Tony Lumpkin, Mr. Buckstone; with UNCLE'S WILL—Mr. Kendal and Miss Robertson; and THE IRISH LION. On Wednesday till Friday, THE RIVALS. Saturday, Mr. Gilbert's New Comedy, *PYGMALION AND GALATEA*.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening, at Seven, MY TURN NEXT.—Mr. George Belmore; at eight, the Drama, in Three Acts, by Leopold Lewis, entitled *THE BELLS*, adapted from "The Polish Jew," a dramatic study by MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. F. Hall, Mr. F. W. Irish, Mr. H. Crellin, Miss G. Parnesfort, and Miss Fanny Heywood. The Music composed and arranged by M. B. Singia, Chief d'Orchestre of the Théâtre Chiny, Paris, who is (by the kind permission of M. Laroche) specially engaged for this piece, and will conduct the orchestra. Scenery by Hawes Craven and H. Cuthbert. The whole produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. L. Bateman. To conclude with *PICKWICK* (in Three Acts)—Messrs. George Belmore, Henry Irving, Addison, Gaston Murray, F. Hall, Odell, Irish, Dyas, Branscombe, and H. Collins; Madames M. H. Leigh, Ewens, Lafontaine, and K. Manor. Doors open at half-past six; commence at seven. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

THE BELLS.—Unprecedented Success of the great Psychological Drama *THE BELLS*, pronounced by the Press with startling unanimity the greatest and most legitimate novelty of modern times.

THE BELLS.—Mr. HENRY IRVING as MATHIAS. The Press is unanimous in pronouncing Mr. Henry Irving's interpretation of the extraordinary character of Mathias, in "The Bells," as among the very highest efforts of the actor's art. The "Times" says—"Decidedly the full measure of his deserts was never known until Saturday night." The "Pall Mall Gazette" says—"Acting at once so intelligent and so intense has not been seen on the London stage for many years."

ASTLEY'S GRAND AMPHITHEATRE.—Grand MID-DAY PERFORMANCES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at Two o'Clock. Doors Open at 1.30.

CROWNING ATTRACTION during the Cattle-Show Week at ASTLEY'S New Grand AMPHITHEATRE.—*THE LAST OF THE RACE* and the One Hundred Warrior Women in Real Armour. The most magnificent spectacle ever produced. Wonderful Equestrians; wonderful Gymnasts; wonderful Acrobats; wonderful Performing Horses; wonderful Double Somersault Throwers over Twelve Horses—all for One Shilling, to the great fit.

SURREY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven, EUGENE ARAM.—Mr. H. Neville, Mr. E. Edgar, Miss M. B. Jones, Madams F. Huddart, followed by THE BOATSWAIN AND THE MIDSHIPMAN.—Mr. Shepherd, Mrs. Shepherd, and GOOD FOR NOTHING.—Miss E. Farren and Mr. D. Stoyke.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE. Argyl-street, Regent-street (close to the Oxford-street-circus). LAST WEEK of the splendid Spectacle of *IVANHOE*, or, the Lists of Ashby. The brilliant Tournament, with its Marvellous Appointments and Dresses. Programmes varied each Evening. Open at 7.15; commencing at 7.45. Day Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, open at Two. Special Grand Day Performance, Monday, Dec. 11.

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ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—Under the patronage of her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Teck, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Countess of Cottenham, the Countess Bernstorff, the Hon. Lady Hall, Lady William Lennox, Lady Arthur Lennox, Lady Culme Seymour, Lady Augusta Seymour, Lady Isabella Schuster, &c.—*WILLIAM CARTER'S* new Cantata, *PLACIDA*, the CHRISTIAN MARTYR, will be performed on TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, at Eight, Madame Lemmonie-Sherrington, Miss Alice Fairman, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Frank Elmore, Mr. Robert Hilton, M. Valdes. Above 1000 performers. Organ, Mr. George Carter; Conductor, Mr. William Carter. The second part will include Mendelssohn's "Hear my prayer" (Madame Sherrington); "Judge me, O God," (Mr. Carter); "O Salutaris" (Messrs. William Carter); "Cujus animam" (Mr. Edward Lloyd); "O Salutaris" (Messrs. Solenne (Miss Alice Fairman); "Cantique de Noël" (M. Valdes); "Sanctus" (Mr. Frank Elmore); "Shall I in Mauro's fertile plain" (Mr. Hilton); and Beethoven's "Hallelujah Chorus." Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s., may be obtained at the usual places; at the Albert Hall; and of Mr. William Carter, 23, Colville-square, W.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY. Madame Sainton-Dolby begs to announce that her Academy for the Training of Professional Vocalists (Ladies only) for Oratorios and the Concert-room, will open shortly after Christmas. Prospectuses on application at her residence, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, W.; or at Mr. George Dolby's Office, 52, New Bond-street.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. entitled *A PECULIAR FAMILY*, written by William Brough, and *ECHOES OF THE OPERA*, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight.—*ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION*, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

CATTLE-SHOW WEEK.—*ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.* During the Cattle-Show Week the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra GRAND SERIES OF PERFORMANCES, in the Great Hall, commencing TUESDAY, DEC. 5, when a new and brilliant programme will be presented, sustained by the entire strength of the great company of Royal Performers. One Thousand Shilling Seats, where everyone can see and hear in comfort. Day Performances will be given Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Omnibuses run direct from the Angel at Islington to the Hall. Omnibuses also run direct to the Hall from every railway station in London.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Lessees. The CHRISTYS Every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays at Three and Eight, all the year round. The charming and sparkling Entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS (Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Proprietors). Seventh Year in one uninterrupted Season, without the interruption of a night—Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted—an instance of popularity never before known in the history of the world's amusements, the more especially when it is borne in mind how the Proprietors have had to contend against the use of their title by those not possessing a vestige of claim thereto. The public residing in the various provincial towns of the United Kingdom should note that the Christy Minstrels of St. James's Hall never have performed, never will perform, out of London, appearing only at their own hall every Night at Eight, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays Three and Eight, all the year round. Private Boxes, 2s. and 2½s.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area (raised seats), 2s.; the New Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performances at Half-past Two; Evening, 8 o'clock, at Half-past Seven. No fees of any description. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Tickets and Places may be secured at the Hall daily from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.

MACCABE.—*ROYAL CHARING-CROSS THEATRE.* King William-street, Strand.—This EVENING (SATURDAY), DEC. 2, at Eight, in twenty-four of his Original Performances and Songs—a superb Exposition of Ventriloquism and New Musical effects. Admission, 1s.; Balcony, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Amphitheatre, 6d.; Private Boxes, one and two guineas. Ticket Office open from Eleven till Four.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The Seventy-third Annual Show of FAT STOCK, SHEEP, PIGS, ROOTS, SEEDS, and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS will be held, at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, London, on MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 4, and the Four Following Days. Admission, on Monday, after 2 p.m., Five Shillings; other Days, One Shilling.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1871.

The news that the Heir Apparent had been prostrated by illness, and that this had declared itself to be typhoid fever, produced upon the public mind the most painful effect which has been manifested for many a year. We simply appeal to the fact which is now vividly present to every one. There is no need to exaggerate the amount of the sentiment which the tidings evoked. His Royal Highness's condition has been the topic on every person's lips, and neither the tragedy at Satory nor the comedy at Westminster has had a chance in society until the latest news—nay, the latest rumours—from Sandringham had been amply discussed. The households felt a shock, and no one was ashamed to own that it was so. Sympathy was with the Queen, with the Princess, and with the

Royal patient; but there was more than sympathy. The loyalty of the nation—a loyalty which knaves undervalue purposely, and fools ignorantly—was aroused; and, while we deeply deplored that the life of a most amiable and popular Prince might be in jeopardy, we also felt profound anxiety lest a misfortune might menace the illustrious House with which for so many years the glory, the order, and the happiness of the nation have been associated.

Humanly speaking, we may believe that the hour of peril has passed. The disorder by which the Prince has been assailed is no novel or strange one, though it is very severe, and though it is one which may through mistake, or through the relaxation of precautions, be readily converted into a mortal foe. The Prince was, providentially, residing within easy reach of the first medical attendance in the world, and in a few hours from the discovery of his illness there were men by his side to whom no form of disease is unknown, and who are as ready and as fearless in closing with the Destroyer as is the hero in that magnificent work of art whose inspiration itself inspired a poet to rival its power. When we saw the names at the foot of the announcements of the Prince's condition, we felt that his interests and the nation's were in the safest hands to which they could be confided; and day by day the bulletins have rather resembled despatches from a battle-field, and have recorded a gradual but certain victory. In no time of apparent triumph does a wise man neglect watch; and though, as we have said, relapse is a possible thing, we know that it will not be made possible through any *lâches* on the part of the illustrious men who wait near the Prince. We may be pardoned for even alluding to such a chance, for the annals of the House of Brunswick have sadly shown that it was quite possible for high medical authority both to misunderstand a case and to be untrue to themselves in failing to carry out the treatment necessary to a successful result. We do not wish to undervalue the best men of other days, but medicine may justly boast that no Prince has ever had such "helpers of men" as those who can now be summoned to the patient's chamber at Sandringham.

While awaiting the judgments of the physicians, the people, whom a wise and loving Queen has made, as it were, the personal friends of herself and her children, looked to the hopeful side of the case. They remembered that the Prince of Wales had always given proof of a vigorous constitution; that, if he enjoyed the pleasures of social life they were the pleasures of his age, and not those of a jaded or prematurely cynical man, and that he rejoiced in outdoor exercise and field sports. All this was earnestly, we may say affectionately, discussed in the home circles, the gatherings of true English society, of which those who are noisiest about a demand for change and distrust in our institutions know little or nothing. It was said also that the Prince had the best of companions in one whom he had tenderly watched over through her long trial, and while the deepest feeling was expressed for the trouble of the young and amiable Princess, those who have known what one gracious presence can do towards alleviating the sufferings of a patient, felt, too, that the Prince was happy in having such a wife by his side. We needed not the assurance which has just been given us (and yet it is very welcome) that the Princess of Wales proved herself calm, strong, and resolute in the hour of danger. Some natures become known to us by instinct rather than by reasoning, and vindicate our prompt judgment when the crucial test is applied. We have all formed our estimate of the Princess, and we all knew not only that she would be at her post, but that medical science would for the thousandth time have to own that it has no such valuable ally as true womanhood. We also rejoiced to learn that the health of her Majesty would permit her to make the exertion necessary to the visit to her son. All who really know the warmth of the Queen's affection for her children know that it would have been no small addition of grief to her Majesty had her advisers prohibited this journey. Yet it might have been needful to prohibit it. A mother without other than domestic responsibilities flies to the sick-bed of her child as a matter of course; but it is not permitted to Queens always to indulge the wishes of the hearts of mothers, and duty might have interposed. Had it done so, the nation would have well understood all, but the nation is rejoiced that the Queen has been able to visit her son.

We do not feel that it is necessary, we are not quite sure that it is in good taste, to append extraneous considerations to a simple record of incidents which must be most interesting to all, at home or abroad, who will read these lines. We have no speculations to make upon the moral influence which a disease that has been vanquished should have on the after-life of its subject. Yet one wise and truthful word has been said—namely, that no good man ever rose from a bed of sickness without having been morally improved by what his mind must have undergone. This is true, and many a biography confirms the belief that a severe illness is often one of the most fortunate things that can happen to a man capable of receiving lessons from temporary adversity. No reasonable person has any complaint to make against the Prince of Wales; on the contrary, his affability, which we believe to be the index of a very kindly heart, has made him a favourite with myriads who have no other means of judging a Royal personage; and it is notorious that his friends are devoted to him, and with good reason. We

hold, too, that his Royal Highness has shown the best possible taste and loyalty in not making himself unduly prominent in public affairs. But those who are as incapable of adulating Royalty as they are of treating it disrespectfully will in future years have a patriotic pleasure of noting, if permitted, that, after the Prince of Wales's recovery from his severe illness in 1871, it was remarked that he seemed more and more inclined to tread in the footsteps of the great and good father whose loss, just ten years before, the Prince and the nation were mourning.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, left Balmoral Castle at one o'clock yesterday (Friday) week, en route for Windsor. The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Mary Pitt, Colonel H. Ponsonby, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Mr. Sahl, Mr. R. H. Collins, and Dr. Marshall. Her Majesty drove to Ballater, where a guard of honour of the 93rd Highlanders was in attendance at the railway station. The Queen travelled in a state saloon, by a special train provided by the London and North-Western Railway Company. At Aberdeen a large number of the citizens were assembled at the station upon the arrival of the Royal train. At Perth the Queen was received by Lord Kinross and other gentlemen, and by the Lord Provost and various other civic authorities. Her Majesty dined in the committee-room of the station. The journey south was resumed at ten minutes past seven. At Carlisle the Queen's messenger delivered to her Majesty a bulletin from Sandringham respecting the condition of the Prince of Wales. The Royal travellers partook of tea, after which the journey was continued to Windsor. The Queen arrived at the castle at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Her Majesty, although still weak, and suffering from the effects of her recent very severe illness, bore the journey well.

On Sunday Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Thomas James Rowsell officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out twice. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, and Princess Victoria, Princess Ella, Princess Irene, Prince Ernest, and Prince Fritz of Hesse arrived at the castle. The Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, had an audience of her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, drove out twice. The Countess of Macclesfield, who arrived with the children of the Prince of Wales, left the castle.

On Wednesday the Queen left the castle for Sandringham, to visit the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty travelled in a state saloon by special train on the South-Western Railway via Staines and Brentford to the Kew Junction, and thence over the North London Railway via Victoria Park to the Great Eastern Railway, upon which line the journey was continued, via Cambridge, to King's Lynn, and thence to Wolferton, where her Majesty was met by the Duke of Edinburgh, who accompanied the Queen to Sandringham House. Her Majesty bore the journey very well.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Mary Pitt as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

The Earl of Morley and Major-General Sir Francis Seymour, C.B., have succeeded the Marquis of Huntly and Lord Frederic Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting, and Lord Alfred Paget and the Hon. A. C. Hardinge, C.B., have arrived at the Castle as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The deepest anxiety and sympathy for the Prince of Wales are evinced by all classes throughout the nation. The attack of typhoid fever from which his Royal Highness is suffering is pronounced to be "sharp;" but the later bulletins, which are issued twice daily, announce that the general intensity of the more important symptoms is diminishing, and that the course of the fever is regular and favourable. The Prince has longer periods of sleep, and his strength maintains itself well. Previously to the symptoms of fever declaring themselves, the Prince had been suffering from whitlow. The commencement of the typhoid fever dates from Nov. 13. Sir William Jenner, Dr. Gull, Mr. Oscar Clayton, and Dr. Lowe continue in attendance upon his Royal Highness.

The Princess of Wales has borne her great trial in the most admirable manner, and with singular equanimity. While fully aware of the gravity of the Prince's illness, her Royal Highness has throughout been calm and collected. The Princess continues in good health. Princess Louise of Hesse remains with her Royal Highness at Sandringham. Prince Louis of Hesse has returned to Germany, his Royal Highness's leave of absence having expired.

The Duke of Edinburgh has given a donation of £500 to the Royal Naval School at New-cross, of which institution he therefore becomes a life governor.

The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived at Lambeth Palace, on Monday, from Stonehouse, Kent.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief held a levée, on Thursday, at the Horse Guards, Whitehall.

His Excellency Mr. Odo Russell has left town for Berlin, to present his credentials to the Emperor of Germany as Ambassador from our Court, in the place of Lord Augustus Loftus.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Lilleshall from visiting Viscount Hill, at Hawkstone.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

A year and a half ago, when the new building of the London University in Burlington-gardens was opened, we gave a view of its front, and described the whole structure. The Lecture Theatre, which is shown in one of our Illustrations, occupies the east wing, and is entered from that end of the corridor running the whole length of the building. Its dimensions are about 65 ft. each way; it will accommodate an audience of 800 persons, comfortably seated on semicircular ranges of benches, descending from the level of the corridor to the east end, where there is a raised dais for the lecturer and presiding official persons, with a special entrance for them from the small examination-room. There is a space of 2 ft. 6 in. between the benches, so that persons can easily pass to take their seats. It was in this apartment that the Queen performed the ceremony of declaring the new building opened, on May 11 of last year, when she was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Louise.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

But one word is needful here in reference to the anxiety which is felt by all right-minded people as to the illness of the Heir Apparent. That anxiety will not cease even with the declaration of his Royal Highness's convalescence; but the nation is justified in more than hope—in belief—that a young and strong constitution, fortified by manly exercises, will triumph over the disease and over its consequences. The singular statement that the seeds of the illness were sown during the Prince's visit to a nobleman whose residence is near Scarborough, and that a similar result took place in the case of another of Lord Londesborough's guests, is partially contradicted, but will, of course, be more fully explained. It need only be added that the manifestations of sympathy with the Royal family in this time of trial have been universal among all classes that really compose the British nation.

I suppose that we are a very Protestant people—in fact, as somebody says in one of Mr. Dickens's novels, "the most Protestant fellows in the world." When there is nothing else to be said against a person, a rumour is got up that he has become a Roman Catholic. I wonder how many paragraphs appear in the course of a year, half of them asserting and the other half denying that somebody has gone over to Rome. Against Mr. Gladstone the imputation is made at regular intervals, and he might as well, when pursuing his (and Walter Scott's) favourite amusement of wood-cutting, use a razor as endeavour with a decorous and sarcastic epistle to put down those who accuse him of being a convertite. Mr. Whalley has been at him again with the charge, and may be said, in colloquial language, to have "caught it hot," though the Premier's letter is, as far as words go, courtesy itself. For Mr. Whalley is actually praised for the gentle way in which he discharges the disagreeable duties which he considers due from him. But Mr. Gladstone quietly points out that the real question put to him is whether he is, or is not, "one of the basest creatures in the kingdom." He does not express wonder that this has not occurred to the member for Peterborough. This is the hardest blow of all. You cannot quarrel with silence, yet how much more wounding it can be than any speech.

A forged telegram has put the share-dealing world into a state of much rage. It was adroitly managed, and was, of course, the work of some conspirators whom it is not very likely that detective art, not highly cultivated in this country, will run down. Yet some clue might be gained if the gentlemen who have the means of knowing what shares in certain companies were bought and sold at the time when such operations were prompted by the false news would lay their heads together in confidence. Possibly this may be against etiquette. As for the suggestions daily flung broadcast for preventing such forgeries, it seems to me that they are about as absurd as they need be. No doubt it would be very efficacious if every sender of a telegram were obliged to be accompanied to the electric-office by a notary-public or some other official, who should identify him, as the stockbroker attends a person to the desk of the "Reduced Councillors." But Mr. Scudamore would hardly give his assent to such conditions. The fact is, that crime of all sorts, from burglary to forgery, is much more of a profession than it used to be, and it must be met by corresponding cleverness on the side of honesty. But this is not understood by Honesty, about whom Autolycus rather truthfully, if rudely, remarks that he is "a fool," and our blundering old thief-catching system is expected to catch the accomplished rogues who recognise the spirit of "an age of progress and enlightenment."

The law of libel is really on its trial. Without referring to cases at present before the Judges, I may advantageously cull the last definition of libel. Mr. Justice Brett has given it, by implication; and those who feel that it is their sacred mission to castigate their fellow-creatures had better notice what the learned Judge said. "Does this publication tend to bring the complainant into hatred, contempt, or ridicule, and, if so, was this justified?" Now, there is very little writing of the castigatory sort that is not intended to do one of the three things. When virtuous indignation slaughters what it is so fond of calling "justices' justice," and annihilates a country gentleman for having sent a savage tramp to a week's hard labour, V. I. intends to make the magistrate hated. When, again, the Bumble-don and bad English of a vestryman are exposed, it is clearly intended to bring, however needlessly, that vestryman into contempt. When vulgar theatrical puffs are quoted with natural derision, the object is to show that the puffer is a ridiculous person. But any or all of these things may be done if they can be justified. And if impartial common-sense could be the arbiter, and say whether they were justified or not, all would be well. If they are done in the interest of the public, of good taste, of literary morals, they are meritorious actions in themselves, no matter the motive. But common-sense is not the judge, but a very curious creation is; and this is a compound of common law, intense respect for vested interests, superstitious reverence for trade, and a mild dislike of Captain Pen. On the whole, therefore, I respectfully advise my brethren to let their fellow-subjects alone, and be severe upon Red Indians, Otahitians, and kangaroos, until we get something like a rational libel code. Meantime, if they will run risks, I think Mr. Justice Brett has given them fair warning of their dangers, and they ought to be obliged to him.

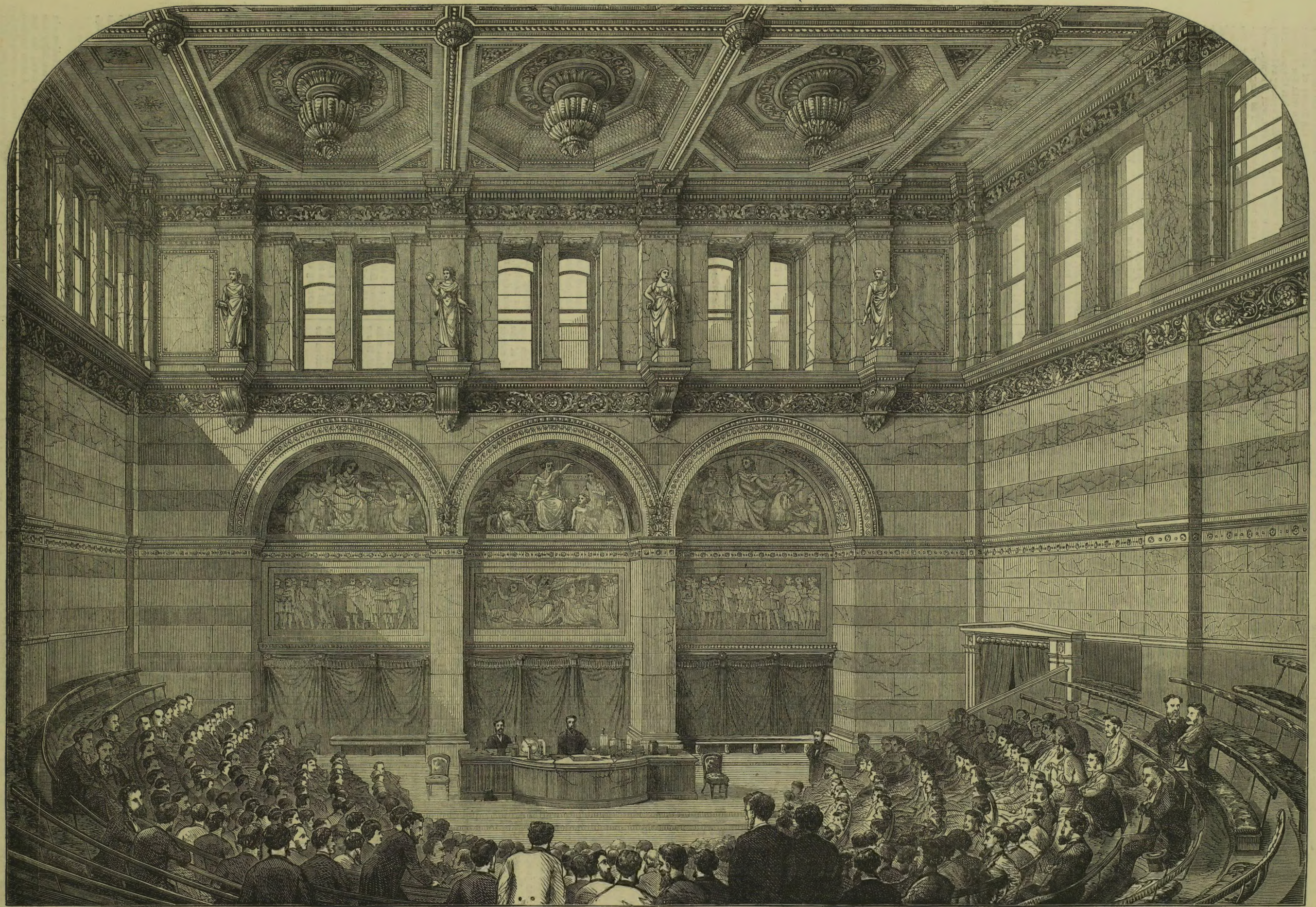
There is one sign of the times which ought to startle our financiers. Hitherto it has been supposed, and with the amplest reason, that, though the trampled worm will turn, the income-tax payer will not. Beware of some oppressions, or you may have demonstrations, processions, uproar; but lay what you will on the income-tax payer. He is only anxious to be allowed to work for his hearth. He holds, with Burns, that to make a home for wife and weans

Is the true pathos and sublime
Of human life.

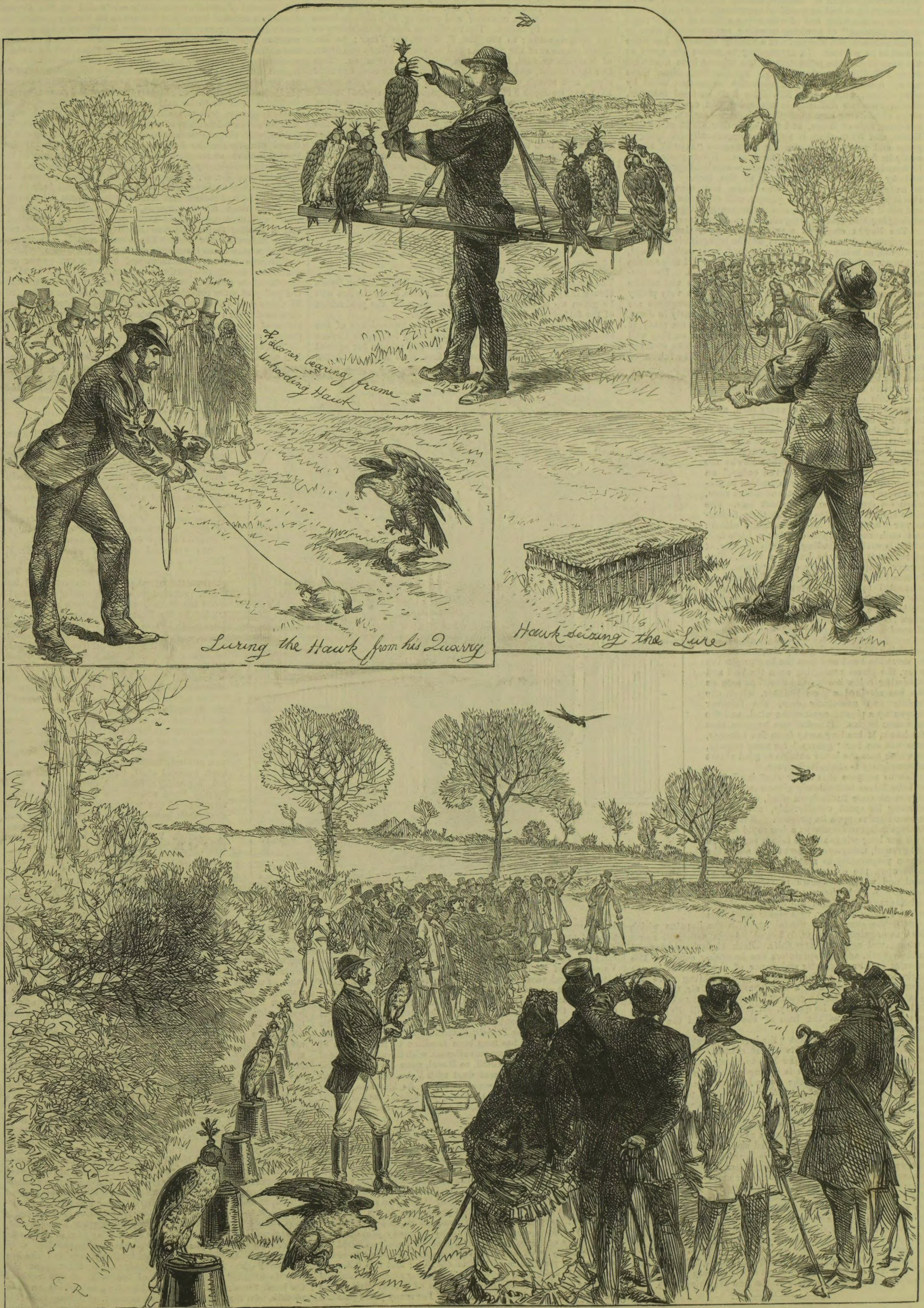
If you over-tax him, he will only look wistfully at the order to pay, and then he will pay, and work an hour earlier or later to make up the money. He is no nine-hours' man, afraid lest his precious health or precious intellect should be injured by doing a few minutes' more work, morning or night, than he had bargained for; he wishes that he could work nineteen hours, and so save that other thousand or two for the girls. But even this patient person, it seems, has his feelings. A Chancellor of the Exchequer will perhaps say, with Timour the Tartar—

The trampled worm will turn, they tell me. Stuff!
That shows I haven't trampled him enough.

Be this as it may, there is agitation—ay, strong agitation—in many places, especially in the west of England, touching the income tax. Yet rebellion does not dare to assail the tax itself, but only the way in which it is levied. A man appeals against assessment, and is ready to prove he is overcharged. Appeal and proof are in vain: he is commanded to pay. And the British lion is roused. "Let him roar again."



THE LECTURE THEATRE, LONDON UNIVERSITY, BURLINGTON GARDENS.



*Falconer bearing frame
Unhooding Hawk*

Luring the Hawk from his Quarry

Hawk seizing the Lure

HAWKING AT HENDON.

At the rural suburb of Hendon, during the past few weeks, Londoners have had an excellent opportunity of seeing trained falcons on the wing, and of witnessing a little of that "right merrie pastime" of hawking to which our ancestors were so much addicted, but which, from a variety of causes, has since ceased to be popular. In attempting to revive the sport at the present day, the promoters of the scheme have doubtless many difficulties to contend with. At the same time, these are not insurmountable; and an active committee, aided by subscription, with a man like John Barr as head falconer, should have no difficulty in arranging and carrying out a series of hawking excursions throughout the season. On the low-lying flats of Essex, and the open down-land of Sussex, Hants, and Wilts, there is abundant opportunity for flying at game and rooks, and a site for permanent "mews" might easily be found in any of these localities. Where game cannot be found—as, for instance, at Hendon—excellent sport may be had by flying at pigeons and at the lure. Nor need it be supposed by those who have not seen it that this is tame sport. A game pigeon will often tax the power and speed of the best hawk, and it frequently happens that a high-flying bird escapes altogether from its pursuer.

The hawks employed may be Icelanders, Greenlanders, peregrines, goshawks, or merlins; but the peregrine is generally preferred, as being most readily procured, most easily trained, and most useful in flying at all kinds of game. Of this species are the birds which Barr is now flying at Hendon. The goshawk is excellent for ground game, taking hares and rabbits with ease; while the little merlin shows some very pretty sport in killing larks and blackbirds. The peregrines are taken from their nest upon the Scotch sea-cliffs early in June, and, with careful training and regular exercise, are ready, if need be, to be flown at grouse on Aug. 12. Later on they will take partridges, rooks, pigeons, and even wild ducks, striking down a heavy mallard with the greatest ease. The falcon, or female, is always larger and more powerful than the tercel, or male, and is generally found to be more docile. The wonderful speed of these birds on the wing, and the grace and beauty which they display at every turn, must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated.

In the sketches we have engraved, taken at Hendon, the artist has given us a peep at some of the most interesting features of an afternoon's pigeon-hawking. The hawks are carried to the field upon "the cadge," an oblong square frame, which is padded to prevent injury to the bird's feet, and which rests, when set down, upon four short legs. The birds are all hooded, to prevent their fluttering, or "bating," as it is technically called; and each carries upon one leg a little bell, which is useful in leading to its discovery, if perchance it should be lost in a wood. Two narrow strips of leather, called "jesses," are fastened one to each leg, and the ends are connected by a swivel from which depends the "leash." It is by means of the leash that the birds are tied to the cadge, and to the block when they are at home, sufficient room being allowed them to fly up and down without injury. Slipping the leash from the swivel and detaching the latter from the jesses, the falconer removes the hood and puts the hawk upon the wing, the jesses remaining upon the bird and streaming below her as she flies. As soon as she has attained a good altitude, which she rapidly and gracefully does, the falconer throws up a pigeon against the wind, and the race then begins. It sometimes happens that the hawk, if heading away from the falconer, does not see her "quarry" for some seconds, in which case the latter obtains so good a start as completely to elude its pursuer.

Let us suppose that a fair start is effected, and the falcon immediately gives chase. The pigeon at once turns down wind, thereby increasing its speed considerably, and for the moment gains upon its pursuer. But its advantage is but momentary; a few rapid strokes with her long wings and the falcon regains the lost ground, using every effort to get above the pigeon preparatory to making that rapid descent upon the quarry which is generally so fatal and which is known to falconers as a "stoop." With half-closed wings, she seems to fall through the air in the direction of the pigeon; but the latter, by a clever shift, has avoided the stoop; and the falcon, with the impetus which she has acquired, falls yards below. Again a mount, again a stoop, and again a clever shift. Both birds have warmed to their work, and the spectators are becoming excited. The superior speed and greater endurance of the falcon at length begin to tell, and at the third stoop, resembling more the passage of a ball than of a bird through the air, the pigeon is struck headlong to the ground. Rapidly the hawk follows, and, pouncing upon its quarry, its powerful bill divides the cervical vertebrae at the base of the skull, and the pigeon has ceased to live.

It is at this juncture that "the lure" is brought into play, as shown by the artist in his second sketch. A dead pigeon of a light colour, tied by the legs to a long string, generally answers the purpose. This is swung round the head of the falcon, and finally upon the ground, when the docile hawk, knowing the reward that is to follow her return, pounces upon the lure, and is at once taken upon the fist, fed with a choice morsel, and rehooded. She is then replaced upon the cadge, or carried by the falconer or his assistant for a second flight.

The practice known to falconers as "flying at the lure" is depicted by the Artist in his third sketch. When game is scarce or pigeons unobtainable this furnishes a capital means of exercising the hawks and keeping them in health. The lure is swung round the head of the falconer and is now and then thrown to a good height; the hawk stoops at it as at a live bird; when the falconer, imitating the shift of the quarry, jerks away the lure by a quick turn of the wrist, and the hawk dashes by with lightning speed. This "flying at the lure" is a wonderfully pretty sight, displaying as it does the activity and speed, and withal the docility and obedience, of one of the noblest of birds.

None who have witnessed the sport in any of its branches can fail to rejoice at the prospect of its modern revival, and wish success to the promoters of the new Hawking Club.

Joseph Hamilton Beattie, Esq., late of South Bank, Surbiton, has left a legacy of £500 to the Scottish Corporation, the 207th anniversary of which took place on Thursday, under the presidency of Lord Lorne.

GRAND ORGAN AT NOTTINGHAM.

The new organ provided for St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, was tested on Tuesday week by Mr. W. T. Best, playing at two public performances, morning and evening, to which auditors were admitted by ticket. The result was most satisfactory to the congregation; to the Rev. F. Morse, the Vicar; to Mr. Noble, organist of the church; and to Messrs. Bishop and Starr, of Marylebone-road, London, the builders of the organ. This fine instrument, which cost £12,000 without the case, has 2422 pipes, and stands 40 ft. in height, its extreme width being 25 ft. and its depth 8 ft. The front pipes are of spotted metal, the interior pipes composed of three parts lead to one part tin. The compass of the great organ, with fifty-six notes and twelve stops, of the swell organ, including thirteen stops, and of the choir organ, which includes ten stops, is from CC to G; the pedal organ CCC to F, with thirty notes and four stops, besides the accessory stops and copulas. There are three pairs of bellows, worked by hydraulic engines. The pneumatic lever is applied to the great and swell organ manuals, and the new simplified pneumatic action to the choir organ. The case, which cost £560, has been constructed by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, from the designs of Mr. Gilbert Scott, R.A., which is an adaptation of that of the famous organ in Strasburg Cathedral.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

The series of autumn performances at the Royal Italian Opera House is approaching its close. After Dec. 9 the theatre will be given up to the preparations necessary for the production of the forthcoming Christmas pantomime.

Since our last week's notice of the proceedings of the establishment of Mr. Mapleson, temporarily located in Covent Garden, there has been nothing of novelty calling for special record. The appearance, for the first time here, of Mdle.

man just named, in 1848, has had the best results in the progress of the society in every respect.

The co-operation of this institution and its conductor in the Handel Festivals (triennially celebrated at the Crystal Palace) is another important feature in its history; among the many interesting events in its career having been the engagement at its concerts of Spohr and Mendelssohn, each of whom has conducted his own works there. Besides having funded property, and accumulated a large and valuable library, the Sacred Harmonic Society has established a benevolent fund for the benefit of its members—the proceeds of the 500th concert (in December, 1867) having largely increased the means thereof.

There is little to be said of the opening concert of the fortieth season, which took place yesterday (Friday) week. Handel's "Israel in Egypt" was the oratorio, given, as often before, with the additional accompaniments written by Sir M. Costa specially for the society. The solos—remarkably few in this oratorio as compared with Handel's other works of the kind—were efficiently sung by Madame L. Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. V. Rigby; Miss Vinta having been an efficient second in association with the first-named lady in the duet. Mr. L. Thomas and Mr. Brandon (from Gloucester) gave the duet for two basses, "The Lord is a man of war," with such good effect as to necessitate its repetition; and a similar result followed Mr. Rigby's energetic delivery of the difficult tenor song "The enemy said." The chorus-singing was in some instances, as in the "Hailstone" chorus (which was encored), characterised by resonant power and grandeur; in others—particularly in "And with the blast"—by coarseness and uncertainty, which would seem to indicate the policy of some reduction in the number of the choir. Sir M. Costa was warmly welcomed on his reappearance in his accustomed place; and the full attendance gave unmistakable signs of the continued prosperity of the society. Mr. J. Coward presided at the organ, as usual.

The experimental concerts given at the Royal Albert Hall last season are to be followed up by four more such performances there towards the close of the present season. The next concert—to take place at Exeter Hall on Dec. 15—is to comprise Mendelssohn's music to "Athalia" and Beethoven's oratorio "The Mount of Olives."

The "Stabat Mater" and a miscellaneous selection were performed at St. James's Hall on Friday (yesterday) week. In Rossini's glowing piece of service music the solos were finely sung by Mdle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Agnesi; the first-named artist having been encored in the "Inflammatus." The principal feature in the second part of the concert was the singing of Mdle. Marimon, who was encored in the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah."

The "musical evenings" given by Mr. H. Holmes at St. George's Hall maintain their interest both in selection and performance. The programme of the third concert, held last week, included two string quartets, Mozart's No. 4 (in E flat) and Beethoven's No. 9 (in C), led by Mr. Holmes, who was supported by Messrs. F. Folkes and A. Burnett and Signor Pezze. Mr. Dannreuther—whose excellent pianofore-playing is too seldom heard in public—gave, in conjunction with Signor Pezze, Beethoven's sonata in A for pianoforte and violoncello. Miss Rebecca Jewell was the vocalist, and Mr. Shedlock the accompanist.

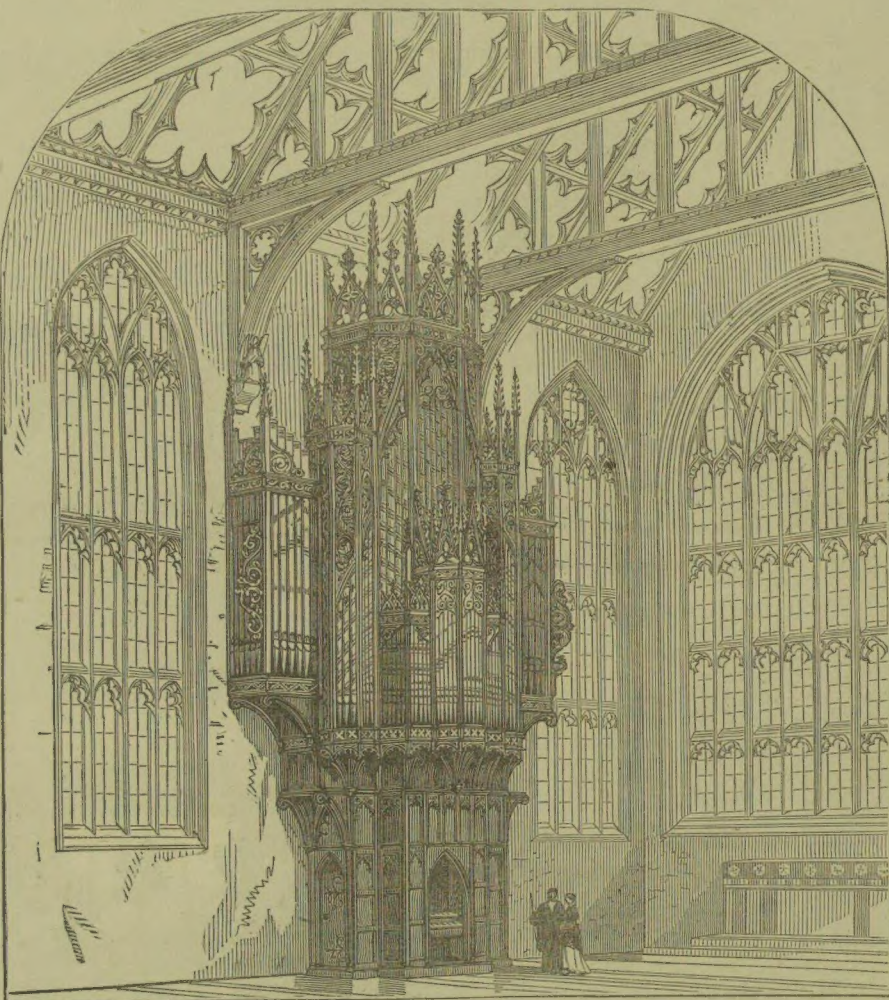
The serious illness of our eminent violinist, Mr. Henry Blagrove (which has long incapacitated him from attending to any professional duties), renders the projected testimonial to him a matter of far deeper import than a mere complimentary offering. Contributions, therefore, will not only convey a deserved recognition of high musical skill, but will carry aid where help is greatly needed. A committee has been formed from among the most distinguished members of the musical profession, and the gentlemen acting as honorary treasurer and honorary secretary are Mr. Edward Thurman, of Norfolk Villa, Reigate, and Mr. Robert Read, of Holmesdale House, Reigate.

THEATRES.

Novelties and revivals are frequent at this season of the year, many of them in preparation for the coming Christmas. At the

Haymarket, Mr. Gilbert's comedy of "The Palace of Truth" reappears on the bills. Miss Merton, a young actress, now replaces Miss Fanny Gwynne as Azema; the rest of the original cast remains. The comedietta of "Killing Time" follows, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick appears to much advantage. For the Adelphi an old drama by the late Mr. Tom Parry has been rewritten by Mr. John Oxenford, entitled "The Hidden Treasure." It is an exceedingly sensational affair; but the length of some of its scenes offended the audience, and the rest of the drama had to struggle through difficulties. Among the effects is that of a house on fire, which had the usual success. Mr. T. C. King, as an old miser, acted with skill and power; and, indeed, all the characters were fairly supported. Whether the drama will prove attractive is doubtful; but as a melodrama it possesses Adelphi attributes which ought to recommend it to an Adelphi audience.

Mr. Bateman has provided for his friends at the Lyceum a new drama, which is likely to interest audiences for some time to come. It is adapted from "Le Juif Polonais," of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, and very cleverly arranged by Mr. Leopold Lewis, under the title of "The Bells." Another adaptation of the same piece has already been made by Mr. Burnand, and is now performing at the Royal Alfred. Of the two Mr. Lewis has best succeeded, and there is an air of novelty in its general arrangement which is commendable. Mesmerism and clairvoyance form the elements of the action. The Burgomaster of Alsace, Mathias (Mr. Henry Irving), having committed a murder on a Polish Jew fifteen years before the action commences, is much impressed by his brief acquaintance with a mesmerist, and troubled lest he should insist on causing him to sleep and divulge his secret crime. In this state he is troubled with visions, and at the end of the first act sees the shadow of the Polish Jew and his sledge, and throughout the play is haunted by the sound of the bells on the neck of the horse drawing the sledge. The first act closes on that picture. In the second, the Burgomaster, suffering from his conscience, hurries on his daughter's wedding with Christian, a young officer (Mr. Herbert Crellin), pays over the dowry derived from the money of which the Jew was robbed, to the bridegroom, and then joins in a dance of the villagers with marked hilarity; and thus the second act closes. Lest in his



NEW ORGAN FOR ST. MARY'S CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM.

Marimon as Norina in "Don Pasquale," having been postponed from Tuesday to Thursday, must be noticed next week.

On Saturday last "Les Huguenots" was given, with several familiar features in the cast, chief of all having been the Valentina of Mdle. Titiens, which again displayed those histrionic and vocal powers that have long rendered this one of her finest characters. The principal new feature in Saturday's cast was the appearance of Mdle. Colombo as Margherita di Valois, the music of which part she sang with occasional grace, but with frequent evident signs of indisposition. The charm which Madame Trebelli-Bettini imparts to the two songs of the page Urbano has long been familiar to frequenters of the opera, and was once more manifested, with the usual encore of the first air. Signor Fancelli, as Raoul, gave his share in the duet septet and in the great duet with Valentina with much earnestness and resonant vocal power. As Marcello, Signor Antonucci's fine voice told with good effect; and Signori Agnesi and Mendioroz both acted and sang well as the Counts St. Bris and di Nevers.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

There has never been a more notable sign of the growth of musical taste in England than is afforded by the rise and progress of this great association. Forty years ago no one would have ventured to predict that the few amateurs who met for the practice of sacred music in a small chapel near Lincoln's-inn-fields would form the nucleus of an institution so vast in its organisation and resources and so prosperous in its career as the Sacred Harmonic Society. There can be no doubt that the frequent performances by this society for many years past of the sublime oratorios of Handel and other sacred masterpieces have had the most powerful influence in promoting a sound and healthy musical taste in this country; and this influence has been at work with increasing effect ever since the removal of these concerts from the small room of Exeter Hall to the large room of that building, in 1836. For many years past the assemblage of vocal and instrumental forces, amounting to nearly 700 performers, and their consentaneous action under the most distinguished of modern conductors—Sir M. Costa—have been the wonder of all foreigners who have attended the concerts. The appointment as musical director of the gentle-

dreams he should betray his fatal secret to his wife, he determines to sleep alone in a separate chamber, and locks himself in, when his imagination, inflamed with the dread of the mesmerist, presents to him a terrible vision. While lying on his couch the scene withdraws, and he sees himself in a court of justice, confronting his judges, and defying them to produce any evidence of his supposed crime. Much to his horror, they propose that he should be mesmerised, and, notwithstanding all his protests to the contrary, the mesmerist is introduced, and with a few passes throws him into a state of clairvoyance. In answer to questions, he now acts over again the dreadful scene of the murder, shows how he had slaughtered the Jew with an axe, and how he had carried his body to a limekiln, where it and the instrument of murder were consumed. Mr. Irving acted this scene admirably, but the author had given him too much to say. Clairvoyants are remarkably concise in their communications, and rather suggest the facts than describe them. Notwithstanding this fault, the scene was remarkably effective. The walls of the chamber now close. The morning has begun, the family of the burgomaster knock at his chamber door, and ultimately break it in, when they discover him in bed violently convulsed in his sleep. They pluck him forth, and bring him forward, his eyes dilated and his mouth open with horror. He gasps out a few words and dies. Whether this mesmeric interest is likely to become popular we cannot say, for the prejudices of the British public are still opposed to mesmeric processes. There cannot, however, be any doubt that the play is calculated to produce strong excitement, that it is well placed on the boards, and powerfully acted.

The Strand Theatre continues to prosper with the aid of Mr. John S. Clarke in his two characters of Dr. Pangloss and Timothy Toodles. On Monday the burlesque, by Mr. Byron, of "Ivanhoe" was reproduced, Miss Augusta Thomson supporting the part of Sir Wilfred. Although it is about nine years old, yet it acts with great freshness. The author has also produced a new burlesque of singular merit, now performing at the Vaudeville, called "Camaralzaman and the Fair Barbara; or, The Bad Djinn and the Good Spirit." The poor Peri (Miss Fanny Leng), expelled from paradise for the sin of loving, is exposed to the machinations of the bad Djinn (Mr. D. James), who, in the course of the drama, becomes the Fanfaronade of the celebrated drama of "Belphegor," and causes much fun as well as does much mischief. The parodies and puns are, for the most part, very good, and many music-hall melodies are laid under contribution for the songs. There is, however, we must add, some music of a more ambitious class, including, of course, some imitations of Offenbach. Some of the scenery is curious, particularly a Chinese landscape after a sketch by a native artist. Mr. Thorne, in the part of the Prince and the fairy's lover, assumes the guise of a quack, and administers his nostrums with music as well as with humour, celebrating his cures in a familiar strain. Miss Nelly Power, as Badoura, the Emperor of China's daughter, with whom Bottle-Imperdient is in love, splendid in attire, and rich in word and action, is more charming than words can describe. The success of the extravaganza is complete.

The Bishop Nympton estate, near Exeter, comprising 3300 acres, has been sold by Messrs. Wilson Brothers for £75,000.

The North Staffordshire branch of the Miners' Association, on Monday, passed resolutions in favour of a reduction in the hours of labour and a further advance of wages.

The Dover election, on Saturday, terminated in the return of the Solicitor-General. The numbers polled, according to the official declaration, were—Mr. Jessell, 1231; Mr. Barnett, 1143. In the evening a mob paraded the streets and broke the windows of the prominent members of the Liberal party.

A reward of £500 is offered for the apprehension of the man who forged the name of the secretary to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company in a telegram which professed to come from him announcing the completion of arrangements for a lease of his railway by the Midland Railway Company.

The Nonconformists and advanced Liberals of the north of England entertained Mr. E. Miall, M.P., at a banquet, on Thursday week, in the Townhall, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The chair was occupied by Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun. Between four and five hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. After dinner the health of the Queen was proposed by the chairman, and drunk with enthusiasm. A number of letters from members of Parliament who had been unable to accept the invitation of the committee were read.

Mr. J. G. Hubbard inquires whether any arguments can be laid before the North German Government which may induce it to attempt to harmonise its new scheme of coinage with an "international coinage." He says that North Germany is most favourably circumstanced for dealing with this question. She has hitherto had a silver standard, and, in substituting a gold measure of value (having no debt), she is free from the great embarrassment of having nicely to calculate the equivalent in the new denomination of the existing claims of the public creditor. If North Germany were to harmonise its gold coinage with our own, other countries might sooner or later follow her example.

On Saturday the Martinmas fair—the last of the series of statute hirings in Yorkshire—was held at Malton, and was attended by large numbers of servants of both sexes. The traffic by railway was immense. The clergy have almost entirely succeeded in winning away the girls from the men in the open market by providing free places solely for their use, and the respectability of the statutes, so far as the girls are concerned, has been promoted.—At a full meeting of the Dorchester Farmers' Club, held on Saturday last, it was resolved unanimously to sign an agreement to discountenance altogether the Dorchester Candelmas fair for the hiring of servants. The subject was introduced by the Rev. T. Bennett. The fair, which has been frequently attended by about 1000 servants, has been the means of encouraging much drunkenness and immorality and a source of great annoyance to the townspeople.

On the east side of Gloucester, on the boundary of the old wall, there is in course of erection a handsome pile of Gothic buildings which are to be devoted to purposes of science and art and a free public library. The cost is estimated at about £6000, and the part intended for the science and art schools is now rapidly progressing towards completion, and will probably be fit for occupation the middle of next year. Yesterday week a crowded public meeting was held in the Corn Exchange for the distribution of the science and art prizes awarded by the Government through the Science and Art Department. The chair was occupied by the Mayor. After a few introductory remarks from the Mayor, Mr. Gambier Parry delivered an address on the proper object of art-teaching. Mr. Buckmaster, of the Science and Art Department, then addressed the meeting on the relationship of science to art, after which the art-prizes were distributed by Mr. G. Parry, and the science prizes by Mr. Buckmaster.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

A man of figures, and acquainted with finance, with admirable personal results, is Mr. Magniac, who, at the last general election, won St. Ives for the Liberal party by the mere force of his candidature, for the former candidate, a Conservative, did not care to contest the seat with him. He is just one of those men in the House who, if they begin by talking of that which they understand, are sure to get a hearing on their specialty whenever it turns up, and thus, acquiring a recognised position, are licensed to interfere in general matters, whether of principle or detail, and, if they are not too long, are still listened to. Now, as Mr. Magniac has a suggestive and advising mind, he is well enabled to hold and to enlarge his original status, which was soon gained; and he is one of those back-benchers to whom those on the Treasury bench always incline their ears, and not the less because he is apparently the last man in the House to ask anything of them, unless it were a peerage, or some day the presidency of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet, with the reversion of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. It is just possible that the constituency of remote St. Ives, of which no one ever heard, particularly in a political sense, may not be very exacting as regards the stewardship of any of its representatives, and still less of such a one as Mr. Magniac; but it is good taste in him to go down to visit them and interchange the usual sentiments between member and electors. Accordingly, this has been done; and the honourable gentleman made a speech typical of those he delivers in Parliament, full of statistics and figures, tending to prove the growing prosperity of the country, of which he is himself certainly an apt example. Amongst the new products of the last general election was Mr. Carter, the very Liberal member for Leeds, in the municipality of which he is an alderman. One really has nothing to record of him in the House, except that he has spoken a very few times, briefly and in the middle hours, when benches are empty, and that his accents and voice are of such a nature that his best friends cannot but hope that he will speechify sparingly. He is generally, if not always, to be found in those little out-Liberalising Liberal minorities which are protests against the Government consenting to be supported by the Opposition. Recently he has become famous by his association with Sir Charles Dilke; and the last that has been heard of him by the public generally is that he is under legal summons for having, in the exercise of his function of chairman of a meeting which greeted the Republican Baronet at Leeds, pulled some riotous person's nose—by mistake.

The member for the new borough of Wednesbury, Mr. Alexander Brogden, very nearly became one of the most remarkable, if not exactly the most distinguished, members of the present Parliament; but how that almost came about there is no necessity to intimate or bring to recollection. All that this chronicle has to do is to show how this gentleman, who is one of our "young members," has met face to face those electors who, having two alternatives besides, and having eyes and presumably understandings, chose him by an immense majority for their first member; and therefore he will be for ever specially associated with the annals of that borough. Doubtless he can speak with perky facility, and lately he told his constituents how he thought on most public matters; how he was for separating Church and State; how he was not for following as a leader the eccentric Baronet from Chelsea; and how he believed it more than probable that there would be no necessity for reforming the House of Lords from without, inasmuch as their Lordships would set about to reform themselves, and so on; and apparently all went well with him and his judicious electoral friends. When Mr. Cavendish-Clifford did not seek to be re-elected in 1868, some persons who took a peculiar interest in him as a Parliament man were sorry. For they remembered some episodes of which he was the hero—that is, occasions when he used to dart into dull debates speeches which were as curious and eccentric in their diction and illustration as they were pointed in argument and sharp in criticism. They were what may be called, by comparison with the everlasting Parliamentary sing-song, gems of quaint language and original thought on ordinary politics, and were worth much more than the mere unintelligent laughter which they created. It was therefore with pleasure that those same persons saw him reappear last Session in his place as representative of his old constituency at Newport; but he only once, and very briefly, intervened, and that without giving much of a taste of his quality. Of that quality those who desire to have a taste may profitably read a recent speech of his to his electors, which is, on the whole, a fair, though not the best, specimen we have known of his peculiar powers.

The erudite new member for Perthshire, Mr. Charles Parker, has been so decidedly fixed upon, from the moment he entered Parliament, three years ago, as one of the most rising young politicians of the day, that anyone who has thought of him and his career must be surprised that he has not lighted on that step of the official ladder on which Under-Secretaries are poised while serving their apprenticeship to higher posts. Looking to the public functions he has already discharged, beginning so early as 1859, and looking to his having been, so to speak, a political undergraduate as private secretary to a Cabinet Minister; considering that he has had, and availed himself of, opportunities of taking a position in the House, why is it that, though designated half a dozen times for vacant offices in the last two years, he has rather receded than otherwise from the front, even in Parliament? Perhaps he is unambitious; for surely it cannot be that office has not been offered to him because, in speaking, his voice is a severe trial to the auricular organs. However, there he has been in Perthshire of late, making a sort of circuit of his constituency, who will doubtless hold to him; for there is no reason why they should not.

So far as we can recollect, Mr. Guildford Onslow does not with frequency intercommunicate with those Liberal electors at Guildford, some of whom carried him in triumph on their shoulders through the streets of their town, when, by the decision of an election Judge, in 1869, he was declared to be duly elected for that borough. Possibly his popularity is such that he does not need to stir up the sympathies of his constituents often; but, at any rate, he has just been doing so, and apparently with good effect. It is, or certainly was, a current opinion about the House that Mr. Onslow has considerable capacity for speech, and that in a vein which would be sure to gain him always the best of hearings—namely, an essentially humorous and witty one. Would that he would come forward and give some relief to the "banal" jocosity of Mr. Bernal Osborne! There was also once a rumour that Mr. Onslow was to be the whipper-in in chief of the Liberal party; so that in two ways he might have been a personage.

Mr. George Parker Bidder, jun., barrister-at-law, has been appointed secretary to the Megara commission.

The *London Gazette* notifies the appointment of Sir R. P. Collier to be a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and also of the Right Hon. Montague Bernard, D.C.L., in the room of Sir J. W. Colville, resigned.

THE FARM.

The Birmingham and Midland Counties twenty-third show opened, on Saturday last, with a better display of stock than has been seen for some years. The entries of cattle and sheep are below those of the great year 1868; but the specimens are, perhaps, finer on the whole, the cup and plate winners being certainly superior. The white ox, bred by the late Mr. Stratton, and exhibited by his son Joseph, who, with his brother Richard, have divided their father's herd, is a splendid specimen of the shorthorn breed, and doubtless the finest exhibited since Mr. Rowland Wood's grand roan steer of 1865. His weight, 21½ cwt., is below two others; but his even symmetry and thoroughbred, handsome appearance are particularly taking. As the best ox or steer in the show, he receives the £20 gold medal; but the innkeepers' (25 gs.) plate is awarded to Mr. J. Bruce's Aberdeen heifer, 3 years 8½ months old, and weighing 18½ cwt. She is not particularly large, but remarkably sweet-looking, and of beautiful quality. The Herefords number thirty entries. Mr. H. Betteridge not only wins first and third with oxen, but is first in cows with Dainty 5th. Her Majesty's Herefords are first in the young classes, both for steers and heifers. Mr. Pike gets a first and third; and the fine ox from Mr. Heath's, Norfolk, reaches only to second honours.

The shorthorns number forty entries, but five are absentees. Mr. Stratton's white ox stands at the head of the class, wherein it is remarkable to observe the names of McCombie, M.P., and Farthing, of Devon renown, who comes second with one of Mr. Bult's breeding. Among the steers Lord Exeter beats Lord Aylesford in the young class, and a fine young Scotch steer of Mr. R. Bruce was placed before Mr. Walker's son of Grand Duke IX. in the older section. Mr. Wortley had the class for tenant farmers all to himself, and the steer he exhibited deserved the first prize. Sir W. Trevelyan's red and white Princess of Oxford was first among the cows, and Mr. Willis's Camelia improved her position at Oakham by being placed before Mr. Faulkner's cow, now third, that was first there last week. Thirteen heifers competed; one of Mr. Tidy's, from near Tamworth, was first, and a Gloucestershire specimen, from Mr. Crawshaw, second. The Devons were well represented. The first prize for young steers, as in the Herefords, went to her Majesty's farm at Windsor. Mr. Senior was very properly first with oxen, and Mr. W. Taylor, from Sussex, in the three-year-old steers. Mr. W. Smith, who played second only with steers and oxen, had sweet revenge in the cow class, where he won the first prize and beat Mr. Senior's Pet, which came second. Messrs. Burbury (who won both in male and female classes), Sir J. H. Crewe, and Mr. Cox were, of the now few breeders of longhorns, the only exhibitors. Scotch breeds were well represented, Mr. Bruce's well-developed heifer being first; and Mr. J. Stephen, of Conglass, sent down a fine ox, which was first in his class, beating the heaviest beast in the show, one of Messrs. Martin's specimens from Aberdeen, which weighed 25½ cwt.; their cow was first, however, among the cross-breeds; and Mr. Pike won with a cross-bred ox of Mr. Hower's breeding.

The sheep classes contained some capital Leicesters and Shrops. The executors of the late Lord Berners not only won all three prizes for Leicesters, but the £10 cup for the best pen of fat wethers. The Prince of Wales's Southdowns won in each class, taking a £10 cup also, and beat Lord Sondes and Colonel Kingscote's sheep. The Cotswolds were not numerous. Messrs. Wheeler, second, and Mr. R. Swannick, third, were both defeated by Mr. R. Hall's sheep. Lord Chesham's young wethers were the best Shropshires; and Mr. H. Allsopp won in the older class. Mr. N. Stilgoe was first and second with Oxfordshire Downs.

The pig section was unusually well filled. Mr. Joseph Smith, of Henley-in-Arden, again came out, and won all three prizes for Berkshires, and a cup also. The Marquis of Ailesbury and Messrs. Wheeler, Biggs, Eden, and Beswicke-Royds were the other first-prize exhibitors. The "teething troubles" required Professor Gamgee's inspection, and a slight mistake appears to have also been made in reckoning the ages of some of the Devons.

The premiums offered by seedsmen attracted a capital show of roots. Sir William Heathcote won Messrs. Sutton's cup, and Messrs. Perry that offered by Messrs. Carter. Mr. F. Lythall was also very successful with his specimens of wheat, oats, and beans.

The entries of poultry and pigeons seem to increase beyond the means for exhibiting them: no less than 2661 pens were shown. Some of the finest pairs of ducks and drakes weighed over 19 lb.; geese, 56½ lb.; and a splendid cock turkey bore down 36 lb., with a few ounces to spare.

The visitors were very numerous, and on the earlier days a distinguished company was present. The society is to be re-constituted, and will doubtless, under the same able management, continue to be one of the best agricultural-stock gatherings in the midland counties.

The Smithfield Club opens, next Monday, at Islington; and, with the meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society, the Benevolent Institution, and the Farmers' Club, London will be full, and the week will be a busy one for agriculturists.

A tent hospital at Primrose-hill, near Wakefield, was burned down on Tuesday morning. Two patients who were suffering from smallpox were burned to death; and a female nurse lost her life in attempting to save them.

The annual meeting of the Roman Catholic University of Ireland was held, on Tuesday night, in the Stephen's-green Chapel, Dublin. Professor Robertson presided. The principal speakers were Mr. Pim, M.P., Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, Mr. George Fottrell, and Alderman M'Swiney.

Mr. Otway, M.P., on Monday night, explained to a meeting of his constituents the reasons which induced him to resign the Under-Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs nearly twelve months ago. The hon. gentleman stated that he could not conscientiously defend the policy of the Government in acceding to the demands of Russia for the abrogation of that portion of the Treaty of Paris relative to the neutralisation of the Black Sea. A vote approving Mr. Otway's conduct and expressive of confidence in him was unanimously adopted.

The Elementary Education Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has adopted a series of resolutions declaring their continued adherence to the principles of united non-sectarian education as opposed to the denominational system, and expressing a determination to maintain that principle in its integrity by every means in their power.—A meeting of the Cork Presbytery was held, on Tuesday, to consider the education question. The meeting unanimously adopted the resolutions passed by the General Assembly affirming continued adherence to the principles of united non-sectarian education. Another resolution passed by the Dublin Presbytery with respect to University education was also indorsed. The meeting strongly protested against denominational education as sought for by the Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland.



"THE ROAD TO GRENA-GREEN." BY HAYWOOD HARDY.
IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

"THE ROAD TO GRENA-GREEN."

In our review of the exhibition at the Dudley Gallery we remarked that this clever picture suggests a story of romantic love and elopement as well as—nay, that would be a poor compliment, far better than—many a three-volume novel. We need add nothing to the remark with our reproduction of the picture under the reader's eye. Let him frame from his own fancy a story into which the painted adventure will fit—an antecedent and subsequent events. The picture itself tells us plainly enough of the lovers' desperate attachment, of their anxiety at this the crisis of their fate; of the hired carriage, the bribed postilion, the hot haste, the fear of pursuit. Personally, they seem made for each other—of their reckless devotion we can have no doubt—then why should they be separated? All our sympathies go with them: we are quite prepared to hate the marplot who would keep them asunder; but, happily, no trace of pursuer appears to be discernible, and very soon the friendly shades of evening will hide them from observation. Fear alone, then, ye happy pair, to your blissful goal; and perhaps to some of us, your grandchildren, ye will have to relate the success of this your daring escapade. The goal, alas! for romance makers and writers no more exists. The picture is the very creditable work of Mr. Haywood Hardy, a young artist of marked promise, whom we have much pleasure in adding to the long list of rising painters whose works we have helped to introduce to the public through the medium of engraving. The picture is engraved by permission of Messrs. Agnew

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

During October a paper was read before the Society of Arts, by Mr. Hyde Clarke, on Through Railway Routes to India, in which the essayist states that, without following slavishly the route of any particular projector, he advocated that which is the shortest and most free from engineering difficulties, and which will place us in direct communication with our Indian empire at the least possible cost. It cannot be said that the expression of such a preference adds very materially to our knowledge of the subject, or sensibly contributes to the solution of the problem of how such an undertaking is to be practically carried out. Of course, we all prefer the most direct, the easiest, and the most profitable line. But the point now to be determined is, which of all the lines which have been projected most perfectly fulfils these conditions? We agree with Mr. Clarke in thinking that the Indian line, whatever direction it may afterwards take in its Asiatic portion, must pass through Constantinople. From Constantinople it must cross the Bosphorus to Ismid, and what has now to be considered is which of all the possible lines diverging from Ismid is, upon the whole, the most eligible. Mr. Clarke anticipates that the Turkish Government will make it an indispensable condition of its sanction of such an undertaking that the line shall pass through Constantinople, and the very same considerations which operate with the Turkish Government in favour of this decision may be expected to influence the Persian Government in stipulating that any line carried through its territories shall pass through Teheran. Between Ismid and Teheran

there are four feasible routes, of which two are northern and two southern. The first—and that which appears on the whole to be the most eligible—follows the line of the existing high road between Constantinople and Teheran. After leaving Ismid it passes through Bol, Amasia, Nicos, Erzeroum, and Casveen to Teheran, and thence by way of Herat to India. The second route passes up the valley of the Sakaria to Angora, and thence, via Yusgat, to Sivas, Malatiah, and up the valley of the eastern branch of the Euphrates to Casveen and Teheran as before. The third route passes through Angora, Sivas, and Malatiah, to Diarbekir, and thence down the valley of the Tigris to the Kermanshah pass, and thence through Hamadan to Teheran; and the fourth route passes through Koneh, thence eastward to Malatiah, and on through the Kermanshah pass as before. Besides these there are the Euphrates valley and Tigris valley lines, starting from Alexandretta, at the end of the Mediterranean, and proceeding through Bagdad to Bussorah, in the Persian Gulf, whence the lines may be continued at one end through the deserts of Beloochistan to India, and at the other end through the Ottoman gates of Mount Taurus to Constantinople. Between all these different lines a choice has now to be made, and no one can pretend to say which route to India is the best until the merits of the whole have been dispassionately and fully investigated. We cannot afford to make many lines to India, and it behooves us, therefore, to be careful that in selecting the line which should be made we fall into no mistake. The whole of the routes we have indicated should be carefully surveyed, after which we shall be in a condition to pronounce authoritatively which of them should be adopted.

Mr. C. W. Siemens has taken out a patent for a steam-jet which people find into a converging passage or conical neck opening into an enlarging or trumpet pipe, in which the velocity of the current will be reduced and its pressure correspondingly increased. It is difficult to see what novelty there is in such an arrangement, steam-jets having been constructed on this principle for many years.

The 35-ton gun constructed at Woolwich has been in some respects a success, and is now to be mounted on such a carriage as will be suitable for the turret-ship Devastation. One fault of the gun, however, is that it is unable to burn the large charge of powder suitable for such a bore, and a considerable quantity is blown out unburnt and lost. This fault may be rectified by disposing a portion of the powder in a cartridge which will be fired off with the shot, and which will burn gradually during the flight, propelling the ball all the time in the manner of a rocket. Of course the powder so used will have to be meal powder, or powder which will burn gradually in the manner required. It is really remarkable that such an obvious expedient of increasing the power of ordnance has not long since been brought into use.

The Government authorities at Woolwich are now giving much attention to the construction of torpedoes, and one workshop at Arsenal is devoted almost exclusively to their manufacture. But, so far as we are aware, the torpedoes hitherto made have been merely floating torpedoes, which are to be exploded if by any process a ship can be brought above them. A far more powerful weapon, however, is projectile torpedoes, or torpedoes which will be fired from submarine guns against any vessel, striking them on the

bottom beneath the armour plating and bursting the bottom in. Against even one torpedo-vessel discharging projectiles of this kind our whole armoured fleet would be unavailing, and there can be no doubt that in any new naval war such weapons will be brought into operation. Such torpedoes should be formed like a cigar, with two or three spiral fins to rotate them like a rifled bullet in passing through the water. Their specific gravity should be the same as that of sea water, so that they will have no disposition either to rise or fall, and, besides being fired from a gun, they should be propelled by a stream of rocket gas issuing stern. Suppose such a torpedo, 20 in. diameter and 25 ft. long, with a steel point and a large charge of gun-cotton which would explode upon impact, to be fired against the unarmoured bottom of one of our armoured ships, would be the inevitable result? And what is to prevent any enemy from constructing such a projectile? Our "struck of silver sea" would be but a poor protection if we were attacked with such weapons unawares.

A trial has been made at Metherly, under the direction of Mr. J. Bailey Denton, of the method of sewage irrigation which we have long recommended, and the result has been most satisfactory. Our doctrine is that in all towns there should be two systems of drains—the one to take the surface water (and these drains should be sufficiently large to conduct away the largest probable amount of rainfall), and the other to conduct away from the houses the sewage proper, and these may be of moderate size and consist of earthenware pipes. The sewage thus collected, being moderate and uniform in quantity, may be led to considerable distances in the

country at moderate expense; and before being spread over the fields it should be largely diluted with water, so as to take away any unpleasant smell. The ground should be prepared for the reception of this liquid manure, first, by laying drain-pipes a certain distance beneath the surface to carry away superfluous water, which may be pumped up to be used again for diluting the sewage; and, second, by raising ridges a few inches high along and across the field, so as to divide it into compartments of a few yards square, whereby the liquid will be prevented from gravitating to one side or the other from inequalities of the ground or from the action of the wind. The diluted sewage is allowed to flow to a given depth in each compartment, when it is shut off and the next is filled, and so on, until the whole have been irrigated, and the fertilising portion of the liquid is seized by the soil and by the roots of the plants, leaving only pure water to be discharged by the drains. At Metherly the water thus discharged has been analysed by Dr. Paul and found to be perfectly pure, thus showing that the contemplated action of the soil and the plants in removing the fertilising matter had taken place.

An address to the Scottish Society of Arts, by Mr. R. W. Thomson, C.E., the president, discussed, among other topics, the importance of supplying towns with two kinds of water—one common water for common purposes, and the other superior water for drinking and for all purposes for which pure water is important. This arrangement we have often urged upon public attention, and are glad to find Mr. Thomson lending to it the weight of his professional authority. In London, for example, common water might be taken out of

the Thames without being filtered; whereas the better water should be procured from the purest sources, should be filtered, and might be supplied by meter. No doubt, a duplicate system of pipes is an evil, but is not so great an evil as that incident to the existing arrangement, whereby many pipes of competing gas and water companies are carried through the same districts, involving not merely needless cost, but the perpetual tearing up of the streets.

An experiment has been made in America showing the invigorating effects of the ashes of plants when applied as a manure to old fruit-trees. The soil about the trees of an old orchard, which had not borne fruit for six years, was dug up to the depth of five inches, and half a bushel of fresh ashes introduced. The trees so treated were loaded with fruit, whereas the others remained barren.

Professor Böttger has verified the announcement of Raoult that porous nickel possesses the same property as palladium in occluding nascent hydrogen.

It has been found by recent experiment that 15½ grains of nitro-glycerine yield, on explosion, about nine cubic feet of gas, containing in 100 parts 45.72 of carbonic acid, 20.36 binoxide of nitrogen, and 33.92 nitrogen.

A steam-whistle 18 in. diameter, supplied by a boiler with steam of 60 lb. per square inch, has recently been constructed for the lighthouse department of the United States. It can be heard at a distance of five miles.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN DECEMBER.

The Sun will be totally eclipsed on the 11th, but the phenomenon will be invisible to observers in this country.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Jupiter on the 1st (4h. 30m.), with Venus on the 8th (5h. 22m.), with Mars on the 14th (5h. 6m.), and with Jupiter on the 28th (6h. 6m.). She will be nearest to the Earth on the 12th (3h.), and most distant from it on the 26th (10h.). The following occultations may possibly be observed:—

Date.	Star's Name.	Mag.	Disappearance. Mean Time.	Reappearance. Mean Time.
Dec. 1.	γ Cancri	4½	18 8	19 20
" 3.	42 Leonis	6	17 32	18 48
" 7.	80 Virginis	6	16 35	17 17
" 9.	♄ Libræ	4	18 19	19 13
" 18.	30 Piscium	5	9 0	10 2
" 20.	♊ Piscium	4½	12 49	13 23
" 24.	♉ Tauri	5	18 11	19 2
" 28.	♈ Cancri	6	5 18	6 8

At the time of the reappearance of ♈ Tauri, on the 24th, the star will be below the horizon; on the 4th (18h. 46m.) she will be at her last quarter; on the 11th (16h. 2m.) new; on the 18th (8h. 41m.) she will attain her first quarter, and will be full on the 26th (9h. 35m.).

Mercury will be in conjunction with Saturn on the 11th (15h. 45m.), at his greatest elongation (20 deg. 18 min. east) on the 15th (16h. 31m.), stationary on the 23rd (6h. 38m.), in his ascending node on the 23rd (23h. 37m.), and in perihelion on the 28th (13h. 31m.). He will be visible as an evening star from about the 12th to the 22nd, and sets at 5h. 1m. on the 12th, at 5h. 13m. on the 17th, and at 5h. 16m. on the 22nd.

Venus is very favourably situated for observation. She may be observed in the eastern sky a few hours previous to sunrise, rising at 3h. 18m. a.m. on the 2nd, at 3h. 43m. a.m. on the 17th, and at 4h. 12m. on the 31st, which is equal to 3h. 57m. before sunrise. This planet will be at her greatest elongation (46 deg. 48 min. west) on the 6th (10h. 33m.), in conjunction with the Moon on the 8th (5h. 22m.), and in perihelion on the 13th (19h.). The illuminated portion of her disc equals 0.545 on the 15th.

Mars may be seen in proximity to the western horizon a short time after the Sun has set. He will be near the Moon on the evening of the 17th (5h. 6m.), and sets at 6h. 34m. p.m. on the 2nd, at 6h. 38m. p.m. on the 17th, and at 6h. 46m. p.m. on the last day. His apparent diameter is at the present time very small, and it will be impossible to obtain a satisfactory observation of the planet. The illuminated portion of his disc is 0.954 on the 15th.

Jupiter is visible throughout the early morning hours, and rises on the 2nd at 7h. 24m. p.m., on the 17th at 6h. 19m. p.m., and on the 31st at 5h. 15m. p.m. At the end of the month this planet will be perceptible during nearly all the night. He will be in conjunction with the Moon on the 1st (4h. 30m.) and on the 28th (6h. 6m.). If the weather is sufficiently favourable on the nights of the 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, one or other of the satellites and their shadows may probably be observed in transit over the disc of their primary.

Saturn may possibly be observed near the western horizon, soon after sunset, at the beginning of the month. At the end he will be invisible, setting, as he does, only a few minutes after the Sun. On the 8th the major axis of the outer ring is 34.29 sec., and the minor axis 14.83 sec. On the 28th the figures are 34.04 sec. and 14.49 sec. respectively.

Uranus rises on the 1st at 7h. 30m. p.m., on the 22nd at 6h. 8m. p.m., and on the 31st at 5h. 30m. p.m. He may be well examined during this month, and is in conjunction with the Moon on the 1st (7h. 25m.) and 28th (11h. 56m.).

Neptune may also be satisfactorily observed; but this planet is a very faint object, and only visible as a planet in a powerful telescope.

Encke's periodical comet is now visible to the unassisted eye, and can be distinctly seen in an opera-glass or small telescope. The following is an ephemeris of its position:—

	Right Ascension.	Declination.
	H. M. S.	Deg. Min.
Dec. 1 ...	18 31 21	3 55.7 N
" 2 ...	18 25 14	2 39.9 N
" 3 ...	18 19 15	1 25.2 N
" 4 ...	18 13 24	0 11.5 N
" 5 ...	18 7 41	1 1.1 S

Meteors should be looked for during the interval from Dec. 11 to 13.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred the Cross of Merit on Mrs. Henry Templar for services rendered to the sick and wounded during the late war.

The King of Sweden has forwarded to Captain A. C. Hawkins, of Grimsby, commander of the screw-steamer Leeds, a handsome silver telescope, mounted in morocco for saving. In March last, at considerable danger to himself, the crew of the Swedish ship Patriot.

The friends of the Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen in England have made him a present of a handsome organ for his church in Calcutta. It is hoped it may be opened at the great Somaj Festival in January, 1872, when the different representatives of this religious movement in India meet at Calcutta. Mr. Sen is aiming to introduce English sacred music and hymns among the natives of India, and the organ, he thinks, will facilitate this.

Archæology of the Month.

The Society of Antiquaries will exhibit a collection of Stone Implements (Neolithic and Savage), at the society's apartments, at Somerset House, from Dec. 7 to the 14th inclusive.

It is noted in the *Builder* that in the works connected with the restoration of the choir of Bath Abbey has been found a massive Norman column, similar to those met with beneath the floor in the other part of the building. Near this spot has been discovered also a vault, where Bishop Oliver King is thought to have been buried. Uncertainty was always attached to the burial-place of this prelate, whether in Bath Abbey or the Chapel Royal, Windsor.

Mr. R. H. Lang has read to the Royal Society of Literature a full account of his recent excavations and researches in the Island of Cyprus, on the site of a very early temple at Dali (the ancient Idalion). In 1868 Mr. Lang discovered a number of statues (some of which he exhibited to the society) of all sizes, from the colossal to the smallest statuette. They are mostly of a very early period, and decidedly Phœnician workmanship. Mr. Lang also found two small jars full of very curious and early Greek and Phœnician coins.

Recently, in digging at the corner of St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, were discovered portions of two Roman chalk walls; and in rebuilding Nos. 43 and 44, Lombard-street, have been found a quantity of human remains, on a site once portion of Allhallows churchyard.

The Palestine Fund has just dispatched its autumn expedition to the Holy Land, to make a complete and minute survey of the whole country west of the Jordan from north to south of the Holy Land proper, of the same nature with the Ordnance Survey of England and Wales. Not only the natural features of the country, but every town and village, saint's tomb, sacred tree or heap of stones—every spot, in short, to which a name is attached—will be faithfully plotted in the map, and its name written down in Arabic. The survey is estimated to take four years, at the annual cost of £3000.

Mr. John S. Phené, with his staff, is again visiting the great Saurian mound of Glen Feocham, near Oban, with the object of making cross sections of the structure, and minutely details of the survey than those before taken, with a view to the perfect modelling of this ancient relic of serpent-worship.

It is proposed to hold a public meeting to advance the objects of the Harvey Tercentenary, when some interesting relics—as busts and early portraits of Harvey—will be shown. The discovery of the great physiologist, "lapt in lead," as recorded in this section of our Journal, will not be forgotten.

The Saxon sepulchral monument found, a few years ago, in the repair of the church at Whitchurch, Hants, is now preserved in the church and rendered accessible. At the top of the stone is a bust of the Saviour, and the monument, says Mr. Roach Smith, in an interesting communication to the *Builder*, is an evident imitation of Roman of the ninth century, or earlier. The person recorded in the inscription was evidently a lady of rank or eminence.

Captain Barton has exhibited to the Archæological Institute specimens of mummies from Palmyra, the first which have been seen in England, with statuettes, beads, coins, &c. Dr. Carter Blake read a note on these human remains, which indicate an entirely different race from that which inhabited modern Syria, and the skulls afforded many points of resemblance to the ancient Phœnicians which have been described by other anthropologists. The men were of large stature, in one case reaching, probably, about 6 ft. 4 in. There were among these remains not one which could be confidently referred to the Hebrew race—a fact on which the author laid stress. To the Institute has also been exhibited a small alabaster figure of St. John the Baptist, found by Mr. Albert Way, in Easton Church, Hampshire. It is a work of the fifteenth century, and was discovered in the earth a few inches below the floor of the church. The block of tin recently dredged up in Falmouth Harbour, and now in the Truro Museum, is thought by Major-General Sir H. James to present evidence of the earliest known method of conducting the ancient tin-trade of the country, its form being especially suitable for stowing the bottom of a boat, and being carried across country by packhorses.

Mr. J. W. Flower has read to the Anthropological Institute a paper "On the relative Ages of the Flint and Stone Implement Period in England," with specimens, proposing to show that, according to recent discoveries, the arrangement hitherto adopted of regarding the pre-historic Stone Period in England as divisible into the Palæolithic and Neolithic, is inadequate; and that, as well on geological as on palæontological and archæological grounds, the Drift Period is separable by a vast interval from that of the bone caves, as the Cave Period is separable from the Tumulus or Barrow Period. The author adduced various reasons for believing that the implements were made and the drift gravel was thrown down long before this island was severed from the Continent, and that thus before that event both countries were inhabited. He also contended that the implements could not have been transported (if transported at all) by fluvial action to the places in which they are found by any rivers flowing into the same channel and draining the same area as now. Mr. Flower also showed that the use of bronze was common to both the Palæolithic and Neolithic Periods, and could not be regarded, therefore, as it usually has been, as distinct from and posterior to both; and, in conclusion, he suggested that the Drift Period might properly be termed Palæolithic, that of the caves as Archæic, that of the tumuli as Pre-Historic, that of the polished stones as Neolithic.

At Anotherby, near Malton, in taking down the old church, two Anglo-Saxon crosses, several parts of other early crosses, three grave-covers, and an effigy of a knight, have been found and preserved. One grave-cover bears a Norman-French inscription to William de Bordesden, whose family held possession in the district in the reign of the three first Edwards.

An interesting discovery has been made of two human male skeletons at Hampton Court Palace, in some drainage works. The skeletons lay about two feet from the surface; and were, it is estimated, buried not less than 150 and 200 years ago, in that part of the palace rebuilt by Wren about 1690, and frequently occupied by King William and Queen Mary. At Hampton Court King William met with the accident which caused his death, in 1702. The skeletons are thought to date from this period. The interment was hastily and secretly made, as was evident from their position; and lime was used to hasten the decomposition of the bodies. The site appears to have been originally part of the old courts and cloisters of Wolsey's palace. Another skeleton, headless and clothed, has been found at Racks, about five miles from Dumfries.

The first number of a monthly journal, to be called the *Indian Antiquary*, will be published in Bombay on Jan. 5, 1872. It is intended as a medium of communication between Oriental scholars in India, Europe, and America, and a repository for information on the antiquities, history, geography, literature, religion, mythology, natural history, ethnography, and folklore of India and adjoining countries. The editor is Mr. J. Burgess, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S. Messrs. Thacker, Vining, and Co. are the agents in Bombay; and Messrs. Trübner and Co. in London.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. John Buller Yarde-Buller, first Baron Churston, J.P., D.L., many years M.P. for South Devon, Deputy-Lieutenant for Devon, and Deputy-Warden of the Stanaries, late of Churston Ferrers and Lupton House, Brixham, Devon, was proved in London, on the 21st ult., under £18,000 personalty, by the testator's grandson, the Right Hon. John, Baron Churston (Captain Scots Fusilier Guards), Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart., and the testator's nephew, Morton Edward Manningham Buller, Esq., the joint acting executors and trustees. The deceased nobleman died Sept. 4, last, aged seventy-two, having executed his will Nov. 12, 1870, wherein he directs that his furniture, plate, and other household effects at Lupton House are to go as heirlooms with his estates in Cornwall and Devon, and leaves his interest in the manor and lordship of Brixham to his grandson John, the present Baron, to whom he devises all other his lands in Cornwall. He bequeaths to his daughter-in-law Charlotte Yarde-Buller, the widow of his only son, the late Hon. John Yarde-Buller, the annual income arising from his estates in Staffordshire, and devises and bequeaths to his grandson and successor (now in his twenty-sixth year), the residue of his real and personal estate, including the farming stock and effects at the Home Farm, Lupton, together with all his shares in the Brixham Gas Company, Brixham Public Rooms, and Grand Junction Canal.

The will of the Hon. and Venerable Henry Reginald Yorke, M.A., Rector of Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, and Canon of Ely; late Archdeacon of Huntingdon, was proved in London, on the 23rd ult., by his son, Reginald Beauchamp Yorke, Esq., of 8, Waterloo-place, power being reserved to Charles Theophilus Hambro, Esq., his son-in-law, to prove hereafter, the appointed executors and trustees, and also the guardians of his children during their minority. The personalty was sworn under £4000. The will is dated Feb. 10, 1871, and the testator died Sept. 25 last, aged sixty-eight. This learned and venerable divine was the son of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B., and brother of the fourth Earl of Hardwicke. He bequeaths to his eldest son, Philip Sydney Yorke, such of his gold and silver plate as he may select, and the rest of the plate he leaves between his other sons. The testator and his wife held an interest in property during their lives: the testator was the survivor. His lady was daughter of General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., K.C.B.; she died in 1852, having issue seven children, five sons (one since deceased) and two daughters. All the property over which the testator had a disposing power, together with that accruing to his family on the demise of Harriet Countess of St. Germain, and Dame Elizabeth Ann Campbell, including the residue under the will of Lady Campbell, he leaves amongst his six surviving children, appointing them his residuary legatees.

The will of Sir Alexander Cockburn Campbell, Bart., J.P., late of Albany, King George's Sound, in the colony of Western Australia, resident magistrate, was first administered to in the Supreme Court of that colony on July 3 last, Sir Alexander having died there on April 23 preceding, aged seventy-one, possessed of property in that colony. Probate was granted to Cecil Rogers, Esq., J.P., and Horace Egerton Warburton, Esq., both of Albany, W.A., the executors appointed for the testator's property in Western Australia; and on the 15th ult. probate was granted in the London Court to Lieutenant-General George Alexander Malcolm, C.B., and Major Frederick Alexander Campbell Kane (15th Bengal Native Infantry), two of the general executors; power being reserved to Lieutenant-Colonel John Cockburn Hood (Bengal Army). The personalty in England was sworn under £10,000. The will was executed at Albany, and bears date April 19 last, four days prior to the testator's death. Sir Alexander assumed the additional surname of Campbell in 1825. His mother was the eldest daughter of General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., and the testator succeeded his grandfather in the title, under a special remainder, as second Baronet, in 1824. The medals, orders, and three silver dishes presented to his grandfather, the said General Sir Alexander Campbell, by the East India Company, he bequeaths to his eldest son, now Sir Alexander Cockburn Campbell, Bart., and to his successors to the baronetcy, and directs that all other plate shall be divided equally between his sons Alexander and Thomas. He bequeaths to his wife his residence, Annisfield, at Albany, with the lands surrounding, and the furniture, carriages, &c., for her life, together with an immediate annuity of £200, and a further annuity of £200 on the decease of two relatives. The reversion and remainder of this property, on the decease of his wife, he leaves amongst his children, saving two of them, Charlotte and Olympia, Baroness de Poelnetz Frankenberg, otherwise provided for. He devises to his son Thomas Cockburn Campbell all his property, real and personal, in Western Australia not otherwise disposed of. The income arising from all other his estates he leaves to his eldest son, Alexander, beyond those he is entitled to in Edinburgh, and, after his decease, to his wife, and ultimately to their children.

The will of Walter Henry Bracebridge, Esq., of Moreville House, Sherborne, Warwickshire, who died Sept. 8 last, in his ninetieth year, was proved in London, on the 15th ult., under £30,000 personalty. It bears date Nov. 26, 1866, and contains the following charitable bequests:—To the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, each £500; the Warford General Bathing Institution and Leamington Hospital, the Buckingham Infirmary, the Warwickshire Reformatory institution for Boys at Weston-under-Weatherley, and for Girls at Till-hill (near Coventry), the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, and the Asylum for Idiots (Earlswood), each £100.

Mr. John Bright has informed the Birmingham Liberal election committee that he does not intend to attend any public meeting until the opening of Parliament, when he hopes to be able to take his seat. A gratifying report is given of the improvement in the right hon. gentleman's health.

A special despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* reports a terrible accident which occurred, on Thursday week, in the harbour of Alexandria. Seventy-five Algerians, pilgrims to Mecca, were in a vessel which came into collision with another ship. The Algerine barque sank immediately, and all on board were drowned. Some, it is said, would have been saved, but for their being overweighted with gold and other valuables.

The Census recently taken in the United States shows that the total of persons in that country who were born in Ireland stood at 1,855,779, and that there was not a single State or territory belong to the States which did not contain some persons who were natives of the sister island. In addition to these facts the Census shows that twelve of the States number respectively among their population upwards of 40,000 persons born in Ireland. The figures stand as follow:—State of New York, 528,806; Pennsylvania, 237,750; Massachusetts, 216,150; Illinois, 120,162; New Jersey, 86,714; Ohio, 82,874; Connecticut, 70,630; Missouri, 54,983; California, 54,421; Wisconsin, 48,479; Michigan, 42,013; and Iowa, 40,124.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY AUGUSTA PAGET.

Lady Augusta Paget died on the 20th ult., at Hampton Court Palace, aged eighty-five. Her Ladyship was born March 17, 1786, the second daughter of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland, by Sarah Anne, his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert Child, Esq., of Osterley Park, Middlesex, the great banker of Temple Bar. She was consequently sister of John, Earl of Westmoreland, distinguished as a General and a diplomatist, and of Sarah Sophia, late Countess of Jersey, who succeeded to the great Child property. Lady Augusta married, first, June 20, 1804, John, Lord Boringdon; and, secondly, Feb. 16, 1809, the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B., brother of the first Marquis of Anglesey. By her last husband (who died in 1810) she had a numerous family. Her third son is the present Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, G.C.B., British Envoy at Florence; and her eldest daughter, Laura Caroline Jane, Lady Templemore.

LADY EDITH FERGUSON.

Lady Edith Christian Fergusson, wife of the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran, Ayrshire, Governor of Victoria, died at Melbourne on Oct. 28. Her Ladyship was born Oct. 6, 1839, the second daughter of the late James Andrew, Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., Governor-General of India, by Susan, his wife, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale. She and her sister, Lady Susan Georgiana Bourke, became eventually coheiresses of their father. Lady Edith's marriage took place Aug. 9, 1859, and its issue consists of one son, Charles, born Jan. 17, 1865; and two daughters—Susan Georgiana and Edith Helen.

THE HON. AND REV. H. A. NAPIER.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Alfred Napier, M.A., Rector of Swyncombe, Oxfordshire, and Master of Ewelme Hospital, died at his Rectory, near Henley-on-Thames, on the 20th ult. He was born June 20, 1797, the third son of Francis, seventh Lord Napier, D.C.L., by Maria Margaret, his wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir John Clavering, K.B., and derived descent from John Napier, of Merchistoun, the inventor of logarithms. He completed his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1822; was appointed in 1826 Rector of Swyncombe, and held that living for forty-five years. He was author of "Historical Notices of Swyncombe and Ewelme."

MRS. KILKELLY.

Maria Elizabeth, wife of John Kilkelly, Esq., of Drimcong, in the county of Galway, and Upper Mount-street, Dublin, heiress-general of the Butlers, Viscounts Galmoye, died, deeply deplored, on the 24th ult. She was the last surviving child of William Butler, Esq., by Maria, his wife, daughter and co-heiress (with her sisters the Countess of Milltown and Mrs. MacEvoy, of Tobertynan) of the late Sir Joshua Meredyth, Bart., and was niece and representative of Garrett Butler, styled Viscount Galmoye, the descendant of a line of Irish noblemen, whose title was obscured by the attainder of the famous Lord Galmoye, who fought for James II. at the Boyne and Limerick. Mrs. Kilkelly leaves two infant sons.

CAPTAIN DASHWOOD.

Charles James Augustus Dashwood, Esq., formerly Captain Bengal Cavalry, who died at his residence, Westbourne-street, on the 13th ult., in his eighty-second year, was representative of the senior line of the old family of Dashwood, from the junior branches of which descend the present Sir Edwin Dashwood, of High Wycombe, Premier Baronet of Great Britain, and Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart., of Kirtlington. Captain Dashwood was the eldest son of the late James Dashwood, Esq., formerly of Vallowood, in the county of Somerset, at one time M.P. for Garton, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Colonel Moseley, a descendant of Oliver Cromwell. He leaves a widow and an only surviving child, a daughter. His two sisters, who died before him, married respectively the late Vice-Admiral R. Merrick Fowler, of Wallscote House, Oxon, and the late Admiral Sir H. G. Leeke, K.C.B.

MR. J. WATKINS.

Joseph Watkins, sculptor, member of the Royal Hibernian and Royal Irish Academies, died, on the 22nd ult., at his residence, Belgrave-square, Rathmines, Dublin, cut off in the prime of life and at the beginning of a career which promised to be eminently successful. His early genius was appreciated by a gentleman of high classic and artistic taste as well as of generous heart, the Right Hon. Alexander M'Donnell, by whose advice and encouragement he was induced to devote himself exclusively to sculpture as a profession. His busts are remarkable not only for fidelity of likeness, but for thought and expression. One of the last he lived to finish is an admirable representation of Lord Chancellor O'Hagan. Mr. Watkins was only thirty-three years of age. He leaves a widow and an infant son.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

Dr. Playfair, M.P., presided at a meeting in London, on Monday night to urge the Government to introduce that portion of the Endowed Schools Bill referring to official examination which was dropped in Parliament. The chairman stated that Mr. Forster had expressed his willingness to revive that proposal whenever a fair opportunity arose.

There was a great meeting at Birmingham, yesterday week, at which resolutions were passed protesting against the determination of the School Board to compel children in that town to attend sectarian schools.

The Leeds School Board has ordered that the Bible shall be read in the several schools, and such explanation and instruction, religious and moral, given as are suited to the capacities of the children; stringent regulations being, at the same time, laid down to prevent any infringements of the provisions against denominational teaching in the Education Act.

The Manchester School Board has received a return showing the amount which has been paid by its authority in school fees during six months. There had been 8000 children on the school-board books during that time, and the amount of fees paid was upwards of £723. The Church of England schools received nearly £400 of that amount, and the Roman Catholic schools £235.

A meeting, which is described as one of the most uproarious meetings ever held in Sunderland, took place on Monday, in support of the action of the Corporation in refusing to accept the precept of the school board for £1600 because it contained a sum for fees to denominational schools. Colonel Gourley, M.P., presided. Some of the speakers were unable to obtain a hearing owing to the yells, shoutings, and interruptions. Ultimately, amid tremendous uproar, the chairman declared a motion indorsing the action of the Corporation carried. Two thousand persons were present, the Roman Catholic element being very strong.

A telegram received in Glasgow announces the loss of the fine new clipper ship Lochleven on King's Island, Hobson's Bay. All on board, with the exception of the captain, were saved.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. L. HOLMAN.—We cannot give solutions of our problems by post. They are invariably published a week or two after the problems.
J. DE S. CAMBRIDGE.—We shall be glad to receive the games in your pending match by correspondence, whenever it is convenient for you to send them, as there are many inquiries respecting the progress of the contest.
T. ADAMS, J. H. MIRANDA, EULER, and Others.—We propose to give another example of the "Knight's Tour" very soon.
G. T. C.—Visitors to Brighton who are desirous of temporary admission to the Chess Club there should apply to Mr. Laurence, the landlord of the Albion Hotel.
W. H. D. TUNN.—Quite right.
RED KNIGHT will, perhaps, be good enough to send us the preceding moves of the opening in question, as we have no copy of them at hand.
E. GOODWIN, Manchester.—Next week, if we can spare space.
P. W. H.—We cannot undertake to receive and transmit the answers to your challenge. It is more than enough to publish it gratuitously instead of charging for it as an advertisement.
S. KAUFMANN, Pesth.—Your problem shall have all due attention.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1446 has been received since the publication of our last list from Penistone—W. Feltrup—W. E. Kenway—G. L. G.—P. G. Boley—Egbert—E. A. S.—H. A.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1447 has been received from Harry Lorquer—F. M. D.—W. G. P.—De Heriz—H. Scargill—Nauticus—J. W. Canterbury—C. E. Chatham—Manfred and Man Friday—M. P.—Viola—E. B. C.—J. N.—F. C. S.—Barrow Knight—Charley—Fixture—W. S. P.—Marplot—E. T. V.—Roland—H. C. K.—Arthur—B. G. F.—Edolion—M. S.—W. B. D.—Domingo—E. T. R.—Miranda and Ferdinand—Lier, B. A.—M. P.—Loeving—Henry Jones—P. C. S.—W. P. W.—James—Australian—G. R.—Pip—P. L. Pavitt—Dereon—H. Gearing, of Guernsey—G. Collins—P. B. G.—E. D. T.—A. P. C. Knap—A. Demouchey—W. C. B.—E. W. Tydell School—W. E. Kenway—W. Feltrup—W. S. B.—Conrad—Miranda and Ferdinand—W. B.—Omieron—F. B.—X. Y. Z.—Percy—H. C. R.—R. S.—W. H. Rooke—J. Sowden—R. Barber—E. Paham—E. Frau, of Lyons—L. Calst—H. Morgan—J. H. B.—Lodovic—White Surrey—E. T. W.—B. Taylor—T. H. Banister—Keith and Kate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1446.

WHITE. 1. Q to B 4th
BLACK. Any move.
WHITE. 2. Q Kt or B, gives Mate, according to Black's play.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1447.

WHITE. 1. Q to K 8th
BLACK. K to B 7th or Q 7th
WHITE. 2. Q to R sq
BLACK. Any move
3. Q gives mate accordingly.

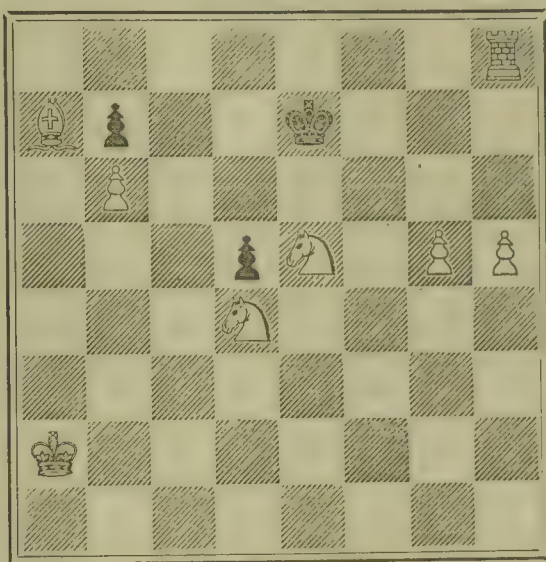
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1448.

WHITE. 1. B to K 4th
BLACK. K takes B
WHITE. answers with 2. P to Q B 3rd, and mates next move.
BLACK. K moves, K takes Kt, or P Queens.
3. Q gives mate, accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 1449.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

Game between Messrs. BLACKBURNE and STEINKUHLER. (Hamp's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q R to K B sq	Q to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	20. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	21. P to K R 5th	Kt to K 5th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to B 7th
5. B to Q Kt 5th	B to K Kt 5th	23. R to K R 4th	Q R to K sq
6. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt	24. P to Q B 3rd	R to K B 6th
7. Q takes B	K Kt to K 2nd	25. Kt to B 5th	R takes K P
8. P to Q 2nd	Castles	26. R takes R	Kt takes R (ch)
9. B to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th	27. K to K 2nd	R takes Kt
10. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R sq	28. H takes R	Kt to K 6th (ch)
11. Kt to K 2nd	B P takes K P	29. K to B 3rd	K takes R
12. Q P takes P	P takes P	30. K to B 4th	Kt to K 2nd
13. Q to K R 5th	Kt to K 4th	31. B to K 6th	P to Q Kt 3rd
14. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to K B 6th	32. P to Q Kt 4th	B to K B 7th
Very well played. Mr. Steinkuhler has now the preferential game.		33. P to Q Kt 5th	P to K 8th
15. P takes P	Kt takes P (ch)	34. P to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
16. K to Q sq	Kt to K Kt 3rd	35. K to Kt 5th	K to Kt 2nd
17. P to K R 4th	Kt takes B	36. P to R 6th (ch)	K to B sq
18. K takes Kt	Q to K B 3rd	37. K to B 6th	B to K 5th

CHESS AT NOTTINGHAM.

A lively Game lately played between Mr. BLACKBURNE and Mr. HAMEL. (Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	18. P to K B 4th	Q to Kt 3rd
2. P to K Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 2nd	19. P to Q 4th	R to K B 4th
3. B to K Kt 2nd	P to K 4th	This portion of the game is interesting, and in play on both sides is very good.	
4. P to Q rd	P to K B 4th	20. B P takes P	R takes R (ch)
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	21. K takes R	R to K B sq (ch)
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	22. K to Kt 3rd	R takes P
7. B takes Kt	Q takes B	23. P takes P	R to K B 4th
8. K Kt to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 5th	24. Q to Q R 3rd (ch)	Kt to Q B 4th
9. Castles	B takes Kt	25. R to K 2nd	K to K Kt 4th
10. Kt takes B	P to K B 6th	26. P to Q Kt 4th	K to Q 2nd
11. Kt P takes P	Q takes P	27. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q sq
12. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd	28. P to K 6th	Kt to K 4th
13. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	B takes Kt	A fatal oversight.	
14. P takes B	P to Q 3rd	29. R takes Kt	Resigns.
15. Q R to K sq	Kt to Q 2nd		
16. K to K 4th	Q to K Kt 4th		
17. Q to K R 3rd	Q R to K B sq		

NOTTINGHAM CHESS CLUB.—Mr. Samuel Newham, who for upwards of thirty-two years has held the office of president of the club at Bromley H. use, and who for much of that time was distinguished as one of the best provincial players, has just resigned his post. As a slight acknowledgment of his services in the cause of chess the members unanimously elected Mr. Newham an honorary member of the club. The list of officers chosen for the present year are Mr. S. Hamel, President; Mr. T. Worth, Vice-President; Mr. A. Knoch, Honorary Secretary; and Messrs. W. G. Ward, W. Hill, H. Herbert, E. O. Gilpin, and R. G. Barber, committee-men.

BRIGHTON CHESS CLUB.—We have much pleasure in contradicting, upon the best authority, a rumour that the well-known Brighton Chess Club is extinct. So far from being defunct, the old club, under the presidency of D. B. Chapman, Esq., is in a very flourishing condition. It still meets at the Albion Hotel, and, for the convenience of visitors, members of other chess clubs and all known amateurs of the game are permitted to have access to it during their stay in Brighton on payment of a trifling entrance fee.

CHESS TOURNAMENT AT BIRMINGHAM.—Taking advantage of Mr. Blackburne's visit to Birmingham, the chess amateurs of that city and vicinity held a great chess tourney lately. The meeting took place at the Great Western Hotel, and lasted two days. On the first day Mr. Blackburne played nineteen games against as many opponents, and won nearly all of them. On the second day he performed his celebrated feat of playing ten games simultaneously, without seeing a chessboard, against ten of the best players of the Birmingham Chess Club, losing only a single game. As we have been favoured with these games we shall probably select two or three of the best for early publication.

THE LATE SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY.

The death of this gentleman, with the main incidents of his career in public life, was mentioned in our Obituary last week. Sir Joshua, who was at one time a prominent man among the representatives of the Nonconformist body in the House of Commons, was a son of the late Mr. John Walmsley, a mason of Liverpool, where he was born, in the year 1794. He was for many years a merchant at Liverpool, of which city he served as Mayor in the years 1839-40. He was a magistrate for the county and city of Lancashire, and sat in Parliament about ten years, representing in the "Advanced" Liberal interest the borough of Leicester in 1847-8, and again from 1852 to 1857, having in the interval sat three years for Bolton. He received the honour of knighthood, as Mayor of Liverpool, on presenting an address to her Majesty on the occasion of her marriage. Sir Joshua, who died on the 17th inst., at Bournemouth, Hants, married, in 1815, Adeline, daughter of Mr. Hugh Mullineux, of Liverpool. He has left a son, Colonel Hugh Walmsley, late of the Turkish military service, and the author of several novels and books of travel. A daughter of Sir Joshua is the wife of Dr. W. B. Hodgson, Professor of Political Economy and Mercantile Law in the University of Edinburgh.

The Portrait is engraved after a photograph by Messrs. Southwell, of Baker-street.

STONYHURST COLLEGE.

The interminable evidence in the Tichborne trial has frequently involved some references to the Roman Catholic college at Stonyhurst, Lancashire, where young Roger Tichborne was partly educated. This place is situated on the banks of the Hodder, which flows into the Ribble, five miles from Whalley Abbey, and not far from the town of Clitheroe, with the imposing heights of Pendle Hill to the east and Longridge Fell to the west—scenery well described by Mr. Harrison Ainsworth in the opening chapter of his "Lancashire Witches." The present buildings include the remains of a fine old Elizabethan mansion belonging to the Shireburnes. On the death of Sir Nicholas Shireburne, in the time of William III., it became the property of his daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk, but afterwards devolved on the Welds, of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, another family connection of the Shireburnes. In the latter part of the eighteenth century Mr. Thomas Weld, father of Cardinal Weld, bestowed Stonyhurst on the English Jesuits formerly conducting the seminary at St. Omer, who had been expelled from St. Omer, and subsequently from Liège, upon the suppression of their Order by Pope Clement XIV. The buildings have been much enlarged from time to time for the accommodation of increasing numbers of students. It is the older portion of which the front is shown in our View, with the long path leading to Hurst-green, and a sheet of water on each side of the path. This part of the building was erected by Sir Thomas Shireburne, who was knighted for his services in the battle of Leith against the Scots. The detached edifice to the right hand is the chapel. The library is well arranged, containing 30,000 volumes and many curious manuscripts, besides such historical relics as Sir Thomas More's hat and seal, and the Bible held by Mary Queen of Scots when she ascended the scaffold. In the refectory is a fine painting after Murillo; the dormitory and the infirmary are also worthy of visitors' inspection. The gardens are quaintly laid out, with shady yew-trees along the walks. The college is divided into two sections, an upper one for the students, and a school or seminary for 200 boys, with a detached school for thirty younger boys on the banks of the Hodder. The elder students, as was stated by a witness in the Tichborne trial, are divided into the classes of "divines" and "philosophers," according to the nature of their studies. There is a large farm belonging to the college, which supplies it with provisions. The late Mr. R. I. Sheil, in his autobiographical memoir, has given a very agreeable description of student life at Stonyhurst fifty or sixty years ago.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Nov. 25:—

In London 2119 births and 1863 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 119 below, while the deaths exceeded by 179, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths showed a further increase of 237 upon those returned in recent weeks. The deaths from smallpox in London, which in the two previous weeks had been 54 and 76, declined last week to 67, exceeding, however, by 51 the corrected average weekly number in the corresponding week of the ten years 1861-70. The increase of deaths last week was again almost entirely due to the greater fatality from diseases of the respiratory organs, induced by the unseasonably low temperature which has recently prevailed. The fatal cases of bronchitis in London, which in the two previous weeks had been 180 and 287, further rose to 380 last week; while those of pneumonia, from 81, 105, and 115, rose to 162. Of the 380 deaths from bronchitis last week, 155 were of children under five years of age, and 147 of persons aged sixty years and upwards.

No less than twelve of the deaths from all causes registered last week were of persons aged ninety and upwards, including two centenarians. A carpenter who died in the Shoreditch workhouse was stated to be 102; and the age of the widow of a shoemaker who died in North-street, Clapham, was given as 101 years 11 months and 18 days.

During the week 4819 births and 4156 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week in these towns was at the rate of 30 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—London, 30 per 1000; Portsmouth, 26; Norwich, 42; Bristol, 29; Wolverhampton, 50; Birmingham, 27; Leicester, 22; Nottingham, 37; Liverpool, 32; Manchester, 31; Salford, 29; Bradford, 29; Leeds, 27; Sheffield, 30; Hull, 24; Sunderland, 43; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 30. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 32 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 33 per 1000; and in Dublin, 27.

Some experiments were concluded yesterday week at Woolwich for the trial of the 35 ton gun on a new carriage constructed for H.M.S. Devastation.

The annual statistical return relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and our colonies was issued on Monday. It confirms and explains the returns formerly issued by the Board of Trade, and shows a large increase both in exports and imports compared with the preceding year.



THE LATE SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY.



STONYHURST COLLEGE, LANCASHIRE.



A WINTER EVENING IN THE BAVARIAN TYROL.

A TYROLESE WINTER EVENING.

"The peasantry of the Bavarian Tyrol mountain districts have not yet become accustomed to all the luxuries of modern civilisation. It is, perhaps, owing to thrift, more than to downright penury, that many of them dispense with the use of candles or lamps in the winter evenings. They have abundance of wood from the forest, which costs them nothing—at least, for the small sticks and the shreds and chips of cuttings found serviceable to burn on the cottage hearth. Plenty of snippings and shavings are commonly left by the indoor employments of carving or furniture-making and tool-making, to which the men of the family will sometimes devote their leisure hours. These fragments of combustible matter, otherwise useless and worthless, can be applied to save the cost of tallow candles where nobody wants to read or write or to stitch fine needlework. The spinning-wheel and distaff may well be kept agog by the fitful flare of a little chip-fire, which one of the children may tend, while listening to the old wives' tales that pass current in the company of village gossips. Such a scene of homely rustic life is that observed by an artist in South Germany, and portrayed in the drawing which we have engraved. The light is obtained from constantly burning a small heap of wood-shavings, placed in a hole or recess in the wall, near the stove which contains the log-fire or charcoal-fire to warm the dwelling. But these simple and easily-contented people will not grudge the purchase of huge wax candles for the shrine of the Virgin or a guardian saint, or to be carried in a religious procession.

GEORGE ELIOT'S NEW TALE.

The first instalment of a new story of English domestic life in prose—not a "Spanish Gipsy" in verse—by the lady who, in the world of literature, calls herself George Eliot, must engage our attention before any other work. The story is entitled *Middlemarch*, and the first "Book" of this story bears the name of *Miss Brooke*. The publishers (Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons) have issued it, this week, in a small unbound volume of 220 pages, with a notice that the second volume, continuing the story, will appear on Feb. 1. This is a greater trial of the readers' faith and patience than the custom of giving successive portions of a tale in the monthly numbers of an ordinary magazine. It would be dangerous to the popular success of a story depending for its effect upon an artful combination of incidents and startling turns of fortune. But the interest of "*Miss Brooke*," and so far as we can yet perceive of "*Middlemarch*," is derived from a thorough study of individual characters. In this respect, it seems to us, the work has some resemblance of kind to Mr. Browning's great poem, "*The Ring and the Book*," which was likewise published in several volumes at moderate intervals of time. The author, both in the one case and in the other, may have thought fit to allow an opportunity for the reader to obtain a deliberate comprehension of each of the characters before involving them in a fully-developed plot. There is ample leisure in the next two months for critical essayists and conversational talkers to form a distinct conception of Dorothea and her sister Celia; of Mr. Brooke, their bachelor uncle and guardian; of the Rev. Edward Casaubon, Sir James Chettam, Mrs. Cadwallader, the Vincy family, and Mr. Lydgate, the surgeon at Middlemarch. This task of applying ethical and psychological reflection, under the author's guidance, to the imagination of a set of persons as substantial as those met in real life, must be performed by a steady effort of thought. But the attention is not diverted from it, meantime, by a hurry and tumult of events, or by the display of a variety of scenes and situations. Everything is quiet and regular in the sober and decorous middle-class society of Tipton, Freshitt, and Lowick, neighbouring villages, and in the small manufacturing town of Middlemarch. The course of all things runs so smoothly in this first part of the story that we are not defrauding the reader of any entertainment or the novelist of any triumph in the gradual evolution of its concerns if we at once divulge an important fact. Dorothea—that is, Miss Brooke, the elder sister—marries the austere and erudite Rector of Lowick, and becomes Mrs. Casaubon, without any impediment or delay. There is an end of "*Miss Brooke*," one might say, for the commonplace storyteller ends all with a wedding; but we are led to suspect that Dorothea's experiences of life will begin to assume a high degree of moral interest *after* her rash union with an egotistical pedant and prig of twice her own age. She is a virtuous and religious young woman, capable of becoming, like the Spanish St. Theresa mentioned in the preface, the founder of a new sisterhood for some Divine mission. But such an intense, enthusiastic, aspiring soul as hers, when it encounters the shock of a disillusion and the discovery of its fatal mistake in the object of its hero-worship or saint-worship, is likely to suffer a violent revulsion of the whole system of feelings in which it lives and moves. It will be a special mercy of Heaven if she then escape the peril of driving along upon a stream of passion to shipwreck of all that is good in her character; and this danger we expect to see exemplified in the future "*Books*" of the *Middlemarch* story. Mrs. Casaubon, as she must be called when next we meet her, is a noble-hearted girl, though none the sweeter for a crude infusion of self-applauding zeal in her Evangelical devotion. She is worthy of a better man than the one whom she has chosen; we trust all may yet be well with her in the end. The other characters are equally true to nature, and promise to yield much entertainment, with that instruction which the best style of comedy affords.

The *Cape Argus* reports the discovery of alluvial gold in the Transvaal, extending from Lydenburg to Marico.

The Government of India has issued an order for the immediate release of Mr. C. Davis, the bandmaster, who for six months has been detained by the Rajah of Jheend.

The Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M.P., delivered the prizes, on Wednesday night, at the Liverpool Institute, when Mr. Abram presided. The lecture theatre was crowded, large numbers of ladies being present.

Late despatches from Matamoros state that the insurrection against the Juarez Government in Mexico is making progress in the central departments. There had been several cavalry encounters near Saltillo and Monterey, and the Government troops, it was reported, had received a severe check. The whole of the northern and central portions of Mexico appears to be affected by the revolutionary movements.

The pretty closet in the South Kensington Museum, called Marie Antoinette's Boudoir, an illustration of which was given last week, came out of an old house in the Ile de St. Louis, in Paris. The museum authorities inform us that it cost £2100, and is an original work; the paintings on the ceilings and lunettes having been executed by Natoire, the decorative painting on the walls being ascribed to Boucher and Fragonard, the chimney-piece sculptured by Clodion, and the bronzework chased by Gouthier. The objects inside the boudoir were no part of the purchase.

ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

Christmas and New-Year's Day will of course be made the occasion, as usual, for giving many agreeable presents to the donors' kindred and friends. New books are much in request for this amiable purpose; and those most suitable are elegantly bound single volumes, of convenient size and shape to lie upon the drawing-room table, with beautiful pictures and some pleasant easy reading; a tasteful work of fancy, a tale or poem, being the best kind of literary composition to be so offered. A few good examples of the class have been produced this season, which we are glad to welcome with deserved praise. They display, indeed, little novelty of subject or original authorship, but a fair degree of excellence in the arts of ornamental and illustrative design. The choicest volume, by far, of these yet brought under our notice is the edition of *Fairy Tales*, by Hans Christian Andersen, illustrated by E. V. B. (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.). It contains eight of his favourite popular stories: "*The Wild Swans*," "*The Ugly Duckling*," "*The Fellow-Travelers*," "*The Little Mermaid*," "*Thumbkinetta*," "*The Angel*," "*The Garden of Paradise*," and "*The Snow Queen*," with "*A Story instead of a Preface*." The illustrations, twelve in number, are printed in colours, with very fine effect, by Messrs. Leighton Brothers. The story we like best is the first in this volume, which tells of the good little maiden whose eleven brothers were changed by witchcraft into eleven wild swans, and who undertook to release them by manufacturing with sore hands a tunic for each made of the fibres of sting-nettles, to be plucked among the ghosts and ghouls in the churchyard at midnight. She is forbidden to speak a word till her task is finished, and suffers the most cruel misapprehension and maltreatment for her unaccountable proceedings, to the point of being burned alive as a witch in her turn. This story affords three lively scenes for the graphic pencil of E. V. B. In the "*Fellow-Traveler*," which presents a variety of adventures, including that oft-repeated incident of the Princess whose hand is to be won by guessing riddles, with the penalty of death for every suitor who fails, E. V. B. has drawn most effectively the figures of the old King and the youthful fortune-seeker, looking out into the garden of the cruel Princess, where a dead man hangs on every tree. The pretty company of sea-children, playing in the water, and frightened by the sudden approach of the "*Mermaid*," is another subject very well treated. But the most gracious conception is that of the child after death, held in the kind "*Angel's*" arms, and pitying the rose-tree for its crushed buds or flowers. The humorous old witch, in "*The Snow-Queen*," catching little Gerda's boat with her crook to pull it to the shore, and soon afterwards combing the child's hair with a magic golden comb, which draws thoughts out of her head, and makes her forget her friend, is represented with great spirit. The colours are bright and pure as those of an illuminated missal. The book will please both eye and heart. Very different in character, but not less clever, are the *Illustrations of Goethe's Faust*, by Paul Konewka, also published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. The artist, of whom mention has been made before, was accustomed to produce silhouette or black profile figures, singly or in groups, with remarkable force of expression. His illustrations of Shakespeare's *Falstaff* and of the "*Midsummer Night's Dream*" were noticed a year or two since. Here are a dozen or thirteen designs of *Faust*, *Mephistopheles*, *Wagner*, *Gretchen*, *Martha*, and *Valentine*, which answer with much truth to Goethe's conception of their characters, and which seem to act and converse with each other.

A clever German artist, Mr. Lorenz Frölich, has supplied charming designs for three fresh books, published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., for the entertainment of children. These books are in their text likewise of superior quality, and the work of skilful writers. The best is Miss Yonge's, called *Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe*; the idea of which is that a child, being left alone to play with a terrestrial globe in her uncle's study, and having heard some accounts of the diverse nations inhabiting distant parts of the earth, presently dreams of being visited by foreigners of her own age, or being transported to their remote lands, and is greatly amused with the perplexing variety of their conditions, their habits, dresses, manners, and opinions. The arrival of two little savages, Lavo and his sister, from one of the South Sea Islands, with their ignorance of the use of a knife and fork at dinner, and their terror at the sight of the spaniel, from which they try to escape by climbing up the door of the room as they would climb up a tree, is one of the most laughable things we have seen in any book for a long time past. Miss Yonge and Mr. Frölich have, by their combined genius, made a capital hit in this chapter; but the other scenes and dialogues between Lucy and her strange visitors or entertainers are full of characteristic humour. Greenland, Lapland, and Kamschatka, Turkey, China, the Russian Steppe, Africa, America, Spain, Germany, Switzerland and the Tyrol, and Paris during the siege, contribute in turn to the amazement of this little girl; but her wonder is soon exchanged for sound instruction. She ends with a blessed vision of peace, commerce, and friendly intercourse between all the races of mankind, under the influence of Christian civilisation. The next book of this series, uniform in dimensions and binding with that just noticed, is *The Lost Child*, by Mr. Henry Kingsley; a sad story of a little boy losing his way in a ramble from his home in the Australian bush, and being starved to death on a cold, bleak mountain. It is told by "*Geoffrey Hamlyn*," the hero of Mr. H. Kingsley's first and best novel. *Pruss and Robin* is a merry, childish narrative, in triple and quadruple rhymes, by Mr. Tom Hood, the editor of *Fun*. Each of these volumes contains a number of designs by Mr. Frölich. Another German artist, Mr. Rudolf Geissler, has made twelve etchings for *Our Country Home*, a Story for the Young, by the author of "*Harry Lawton's Adventures*" and "*The Warringtons Abroad*" (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday). The figures, attitudes, and gestures of the children grouped in the illustrated incidents of this little story are delightfully natural and spirited, like those drawn by Mr. Oscar Rejlander, whose works of the same kind we have often praised.

The edition of Sir Walter Scott's poems, illustrated by photographic views of landscape and architecture (publishers, Prevost and Co., Henrietta-street), has been noticed on a former occasion. It will gain the approval of many persons of refined taste who do not care for any ordinary pictorial delineation of the ideal figures presented to the imagination in poetry. *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, with views of Melrose Abbey, Brankesome Tower, Newark Tower, Roslin Chapel, and Abbotsford, photographed by Mr. Russell Sedgfield, is the most recently published volume of this series, and is an elegant work of its kind. A beautiful gift for persons of a religious habit of mind is *The Book of Precious Promises* (J. B. Bunyard, High Holborn), which displays, on twelve pages, the consoling words of Christ to his followers, set in a variety of decorative outlined designs. *Days from the East* (Religious Tract Society) is a volume which contains interesting descriptions of the manners and customs of Asiatic nations, and the antiquities of Egypt and Syria, to exemplify the Bible history, with a large number of engravings.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

By the liberality of Sir Richard Wallace, the finest portion of the collection of pictures at Hertford House will be shortly exhibited at the South Kensington Museum.

Amongst the donations reported at a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, held last Saturday, was a fine plant of the Australian chestnut, lately received from Queensland.

The French Government has conferred upon Dr. Vintras the cross of the Legion of Honour in recognition of the services he has rendered to his countrymen for the last ten years at the French Hospital and Dispensary, Leicester-square.

Major-General F. Eardley Wilmot, R.A., on Tuesday night presided at a meeting of the National Temperance League, held at Exeter Hall, in support of the movement for promoting temperance in the Army.

A lecture containing much information respecting the diamond-fields of South Africa was, on Monday evening, delivered at the Polytechnic, by Mr. T. W. Tobin, who lately returned from the Cape. There was a large attendance.

At a meeting of the Engineering Society, held yesterday week—Mr. Hunter, president, in the chair—a paper, by Mr. T. E. Curry, on "*Harbours and Piers*," was read. In it was described the best positions for harbours with regard to wind, tide, and commerce; with the best methods of constructing them, as shown by Plymouth, Cherbourg, and other harbours.

The Second Subscription Oratorio Concert is announced to take place on the 6th inst., when Mendelssohn's "*Elijah*" will be performed. The principal soli parts will be sustained by Madame Cora de Wilhorst, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Stockhausen, the last-named gentleman singing the part of Elijah for the first time in London.

A paper by General Sir Edward Cust, on "*Es-Sukhra*, the Locked-up Stone of Jerusalem," was read, on Thursday week, before the Historical Society of Great Britain. Sir Edward argued in favour of the theory that Es-Sukhra, which had been the silent witness of the more illustrious types of the Divine Atonement, was at length the scene of the Crucifixion. The paper was ordered to be printed in the *Transactions*.

A letter from Mr. John Kirk, her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, to the late Sir R. Murchison was read at the Geographical Society on Monday night. War had broken out between the native tribes and the Arab settlers inhabiting certain villages on the road to Ujiji and Karague, localities associated with the supposed residence of Dr. Livingstone. There is, however, no actual news of the great explorer.

The parishioners of St. Michael's, Paddington, have, through the Rev. G. F. Prescott, M.A., and Mr. William Vincent, presented to the National Life-Boat Institution £640, to defray the cost of the new life-boat establishment which has been formed at Flamborough Head. The boat, which was launched at its station a few days ago, is named the "*St. Michael's, Paddington*."

A new cantata, by Mr. Wm. Carter, entitled "*Placida the Christian Martyr*," is to be performed for the first time on Tuesday evening next, Dec. 5, at the Royal Albert Hall, conducted by the composer. A selection of sacred music will also be given, including Mendelssohn's "*Hear My Prayer*" and "*Judge me, O God*," and Beethoven's "*Hallelujah Chorus*." The principal artists are Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Frank Elmore, with a choir of one thousand performers.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was held, yesterday week, at the London Tavern—Mr. Henry Huth, the treasurer, presiding. The receipts for the year from all sources, including a balance of £424 brought forward, amounted to £25,449. The expenditure of the year included investments in stock, £5000; in land, £1400; and repayment of loan and interest thereon, £504. The chairman spoke of the report and the financial position of the charity for the year 1870-1 as satisfactory, especially considering the large sums taken from this country to relieve distress abroad.

At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, held on Tuesday, Mr. John Thomas Bedford, a member of the board, was elected chairman in the room of Deputy De Jersey, who has been appointed Secondary of the City of London. Mr. De Jersey has been a member of the Commission twenty years and chairman ten years. A report on the importation of spurious tea gave a curious account of the efforts of a committee to obtain the assistance of the Board of Excise to suppress a trade so injurious to the public health, and some important declarations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject. The report was adopted.

An effort to promote the study of art and science is being made in south-west London. On Wednesday evening there was a public distribution of prizes obtained by the Knightsbridge and Chelsea classes. The ceremony took place at the Albert Working-Men's Club, Knightsbridge. Colonel Hogg, M.P., who presided, distributed the prizes, and addressed the working men on the instruction and benefit these classes are intended to confer.—A public meeting of the pupils and friends of the science classes, connected with the schools in Church-row, Bethnal-green, was held on Wednesday night. The Rev. S. Hansard occupied the chair, and stated that the classes had been established since 1865; there had been 1200 pupils under instruction, three of whom had obtained gold medals, two silver, and one bronze, and over 1000 certificates and prizes. Thirteen of the pupils are now science teachers, and have under them more than 1000 students.

Last Saturday the annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the London Rifle Brigade took place at the Crystal Palace. The presentations, which were of the aggregate value of more than £1000, were made by the Lady Mayoress in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and several thousand spectators. Subsequently the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs went to the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel to present the prizes won during the past year by the 1st City of London Engineer Corps, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Garnet Mann. Testimonials were presented to Sergeant-Major Hill and Corporal Brockley, R.E.—The Inns of Court Volunteers (23rd Middlesex) were inspected, on Tuesday, in Richmond Park, by Colonel Lyons (Assistant Adjutant-General). The battalion was put through the usual evolutions and the requisite amount of manual and platoon drill. This over, Colonel Lyons asked Major Chitty to select one of the captains to show his proficiency by taking pro tem, the duties of a field officer. Captain Brandram was then ordered to the front, and put the battalion through some difficult movements. The inspection over, Colonel Lyons made a short speech to the battalion. He said he was perfectly satisfied with their day's work, and only regretted that the men had not been able to turn out in greater numbers. He was specially impressed by the way in which the captains (eighteen out of twenty-two are certificated) gave the word of command, and attributed the good order of the ranks to this important qualification. The skirmishing, too, had been, in his opinion, first rate.

A shocking fatality from fire took place, last week, in Finsbury. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, second-floor lodgers in a house in King-square, put their two children to bed and went out. The room was lighted by a lamp suspended from the ceiling. By an unexplained mischance the lamp exploded or fell and set fire to the room. The other lodgers rushed to the spot, but the fire raged so violently that the children could not be rescued, and they were burnt to death. A Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "Accidental death."

In the course of his lecture at the South Kensington Museum, last Saturday, Professor Duncan mentioned that at Greenwich and Deptford remains of the old floor of the Thames are to be seen at the height of 110 ft. above the present bed of the river, and on the banks of the Medway remains of the old gravel have been left high and dry at an elevation of nearly 200 ft. Therefore, supposing the Nore to have been the mouth of the Thames, the Thames and the Medway must at one time have either broken off from their gradual slope and precipitated themselves by cascades into the sea, or else continued their slope and had their outfall into the sea further to the east. There is every reason to believe, he said, that the latter is the correct view to take of the matter.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. W. R. Grove, Q.C., is the new Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Sir Roundell Palmer on Wednesday presided over the annual meeting of the Legal Education Association. The report of the executive committee, which consisted of an exhaustive résumé of the labours of the association and of the results of their efforts, was adopted. It was incidentally stated that all four Inns of court had recognised the necessity of a compulsory examination as a condition of admission to the Bar, and the Inner Temple Benchers had devoted a sum of £2000 a year to the payment of additional lecturers and tutors for the exclusive benefit of their own students.

In the Tichborne case the examination and cross-examination of Mr. Baigent, of Winchester, has occupied nearly a week. His testimony is in favour of the claimant. Yesterday week Henry Jackson, a gardener at Poole, and George Beaken, a sergeant of police in the same town, were called to speak to the claimant's identity. The evidence of the last-mentioned witness did not agree in all respects with the statements contained in his affidavit, and upon the Judge putting some questions during the Attorney-General's cross-examination, Serjeant Ballantine objected to the queries being simultaneously directed to the man from the Bar and the Bench. The Chief Justice protested against the interference of the learned counsel, who expressed a hope that his Lordship would not make any remarks until the end of the case. Sir W. Bovill replied that he should make what observations he pleased, and told Serjeant Ballantine that he could say what he liked when it came to his turn to address the jury. His Lordship afterwards explained that an innocent man had once been sentenced by him to ten years' penal servitude upon the testimony of the police; and he was, perhaps, more sensitive than others to an incident which showed that a policeman had stated in evidence the direct contrary of what he had sworn in his affidavit. Mr. Baigent was under examination a great part of the sitting.—On Monday he incidentally stated, in cross-examination, that he was connected with the Tichborne family by marriage; that he had separated from his wife, a lady of property, a short time after the ceremony, and that he did not know where she was now residing. A great deal of the cross-examination turned upon some expressions used by the witness in correspondence with others respecting the claimant's right to the estates, and in one or two of which both the latter and the Dowager Lady Tichborne were referred to in not very complimentary terms. As an archaeologist he has had access to the Tichborne muniments, and he is compiling a history of the family.—The witness complained several times on Tuesday that the learned counsel was unduly pressing him, and at length, on Mr. Hawkins asking him, "Now, did it not strike you as strange?"—Mr. Baigent interrupted with a loud and emphatic "No!" Serjeant Ballantine came to his assistance, saying he had already answered the question half a dozen times, the witness amending the declaration by saying that he had given a dozen answers, and that the interrogatories were repeated only to annoy him. As he complained of being bewildered, a brief adjournment took place.—An important fact bearing upon the conduct of the trial was mentioned on Wednesday. Serjeant Ballantine spoke of Mr. Hawkins cross-examining from printed copies of the shorthand writer's notes, which, moreover, had been furnished to the Judge. The claimant's counsel, however, had no such copy—they could not afford it. The Attorney-General retorted by quoting the number of the claimant's counsel and the circumstance that he kept his brougham. The Judge also remarked on the fact that the plaintiff had given 200 gs. for a horse, and added that, with regard to the counsel employed, it could hardly be expected that they appeared without being paid—

For lawyers have more sober sense
Than argue at their own expense.

To this Serjeant Ballantine replied that, having undertaken the case, counsel would not abandon it simply because their fees were not forthcoming. The Judge expressed his surprise at this announcement; whereupon the Attorney-General intimated that it must not be supposed because the statement has been made on one side only, it does not apply to the other.

An action for breach of promise of marriage occupied a Dublin law court for two days. Damages were laid at £2000. The plaintiff was Miss Jane Reeves, of Rathgar-road, in the county of Dublin, and the defendant was Mr. Joseph Byrne, fishmonger and ice merchant, of William-street, in that city, and Malakoff-terrace, Rathgar. It appeared that at the death of her father Miss Reeves was engaged as a governess in respectable families, and that she was intrusted with the musical instruction of two of Mr. Byrne's daughters by a former marriage. Defendant became assiduous in his attentions to the plaintiff, and proposed to her in Mount Angus Chapel, of which Miss Reeves was the organist. Subsequently he wrote, finally declining to fulfil his engagement. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £500.

The difficulties under which justice is administered in the Court of Queen's Bench may be imagined from the following remark, which fell from Mr. Justice Blackburn on Tuesday:—"This court is so ingeniously constructed that when the window is shut we cannot breathe, when it is open we cannot hear, and at no time can we see."

The Court of Queen's Bench has refused to grant a rule for a mandamus calling upon the Treasury to submit the accounts of Mr. Leonard Edmunds to the Public Auditor and Controller-General. The Lord Chief Justice held that, although a public officer had a moral right to expect that his accounts would be audited, the Court "could not interfere to compel the Treasury to do what, morally speaking, they ought to do, but which they are under no legal obligation to do."

An action for damages against the Great Northern Railway Company was, on Monday, heard in the Court of Exchequer. The plaintiff, a tradesman of Derby, was seriously injured in an accident which took place in May last, near the station of Bourn, in Lincolnshire. The jury gave a verdict for £1200.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Thursday week, Hitchman and Stenson, convicted of obtaining valuable books from book-sellers by forged orders purporting to have been sent by persons of quality, and Francis and Marsh, convicted of stealing valuable bronzes from the Kensington Museum, were sentenced each to twelve months' hard labour. It is stated that Hitchman, under various names, had pursued a long career of swindling. He had for many years been representing himself variously as Sir James Hitchman, Viscount de Montgomery, Hamilton and Co., Percy Montgomery, Longman and Co., Abbott and Co., and Messrs. Alexander. He had established many sham newspapers, and was a married man, but had left his wife and three children in comparative distress.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday week, two prisoners, guilty of robbery with violence, were, in addition to somewhat severe terms of penal servitude, ordered to undergo corporal punishment. The first was William Mathews, aged twenty-six, who not only knocked down a countryman and robbed him of a gold watch and nineteen sovereigns, but floored a policeman and assaulted two gentlemen who came to his assistance. In addition to seven years' penal servitude, he was ordered forty lashes with "the cat." In another case, George Smith, twenty-five, who, with three other men not taken, set upon Dr. Spurin in Caledonian-road, was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude and thirty strokes of "the cat." In a third case the prisoner was William Benson, aged twenty-seven, a one-armed man, who in a dispute with another man over their beer, knocked his friend down, thrust into his mouth an iron hook which served for his arm, and tore the prosecutor's lip. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour and twenty-five lashes.

A well-dressed Frenchman was, yesterday week, charged at the Mansion House with having obtained from the late Lord Mayor, Alderman Dakin, the sum of £1000, by falsely representing that he was the Marquis de Morency, Mayor of Châteaudun, and that the money was to be applied to the relief of the inhabitants of that town. About £950 of the money was recovered at the time of the prisoner's arrest. Further evidence in support of the charge was tendered on Thursday, and he was committed for trial.

A burglary was committed, between three and four o'clock on Tuesday morning, at the house of Mr. ex-Sheriff Nissen, in Palace-road, Streatham. Mr. Nissen, alarmed by the breaking of glass, went down stairs and found a man endeavouring to force the door leading from the domestic offices into the hall. The thieves escaped by a window in the basement, taking with them a considerable amount of property.

On the morning of the 22nd ult. the Hermitage, Spital, near Windsor, the residence of Lord Ruthven, was broken into, and a number of valuable articles were stolen. Inspector Mensell, of the Clewer division of the Berks constabulary, has apprehended a notorious thief, named James Darling, and discovered all the property.

An impostor who has been trying to procure funds under various false pretences has been captured. He called on Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., who detained him and gave him into custody. On Tuesday he was examined before the magistrates at Ascot, who sentenced him, under his real name of Bulmer, to three months' imprisonment, at the same time complimenting Mr. Smith on his dexterity.

STATUE OF SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

The bronze statue of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, erected in the gardens of the Thames Embankment at the junction with the road from Whitehall-place, near the Charing-cross railway bridge, is of heroic size (the figure being 12 ft. in height), and stands upon a pedestal of Aberdeen granite, which is 18 ft. high and 14 ft. square at the base. The General is represented as calmly standing on a battlefield, and looking stedfastly at the work going on under his direction. His right hand leans upon his sword; in his left he holds a telescope; a burst gun, with shattered shot and shell, and a helmet lie at his feet. Mr. Matthew Noble is the sculptor of this statue. The pedestal is adorned at the angles with Indian trophies in bronze. Sir James Outram, who entered the Indian army in 1819, died in 1863, having performed the most valuable services, military and political, first, in the subjugation of the Bheels; next, in the war of Afghanistan; in the affairs of Scinde; in the residency of the Sattara; in the annexation of Oude; and in the relief of Lucknow, with Sir Henry Havelock, during the Sepoy war. At the unveiling of the statue, in August, Lord Halifax, Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, the Right Hon. Mr. Lowe, and other distinguished persons, attended to do honour to Sir James Outram's character, which is worthy of such a monument.

Queen Isabella of Spain has gone to Munich, where the Prince of the Asturias, her son, is. Queen Christina has returned to Paris, where she intends passing the winter.

Count Girgenti has committed suicide at Lucerne. He was a younger brother of Francis II. of Naples, and married, in 1868, the Infanta of Spain, daughter of Queen Isabella II.

Information has been received of the loss of the ship Nonpareil, of Newcastle, with nearly the whole of her crew, while on a voyage from Bombay to New York.

About a hundred persons left Glasgow by the Caledonian Railway, on Tuesday morning, to be present at a prize fight. The spot selected for the fight was Auchengray, and forty-six rounds had been fought when a body of Lanarkshire police made their appearance. The majority of the spectators immediately ran away in every direction, but the police secured the principals, the referee, the two seconds, and twenty-five spectators. Among the twenty-five were three persons who were released on the plea that they were representatives of the press.

Lady Pigot has received the decoration of the cross of the Legion of Honour from the French Government, in acknowledgment of the great services rendered by her to the sick and wounded in the sad war of 1870. The Conseil-Général of the department of the Eure-et-Loire has addressed a letter of thanks to Captain Delf for the "great interest he has taken in assisting to assuage the sufferings of the distressed inhabitants, and for the zeal and devotion with which he discharged very onerous duties." The Conseil-Général, wishing to mark more substantially its appreciation of Captain Delf's services, deputed M. Leguay, the prefect of the department, to offer him a gold medal as a souvenir. This is the second gold medal which has been presented to Captain Delf, besides diplomas from three scientific societies in France, the first being presented by the authorities of Rouen.

STATUE OF MR. COCKERILL, AT SERAING.

The town of Seraing, near Liège, in Belgium, contains 25,000 inhabitants, all dependent on the great iron-smelting and engine-making works of Messrs. John Cockerill and Co., which employ 8000 persons, in the iron mines, coal-pits, foundry, and machine-factory, earning average wages of 3*fr.* to 3*fr.* 20*cs.* a day. These great works owe their establishment to Mr. John Cockerill, the son of a working man, who left England and settled at Verviers towards the end of the last century. After the peace of 1814, he purchased the estate and palace of the Prince Bishop of Liège, at Seraing; and, being joined by the late King of Holland, then King of the Netherlands, as a partner in trade, set up this business, which was soon developed to an enormous extent. Mr. John Cockerill's partnership with the King of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian Revolution of 1830. He sustained heavy losses in 1839, and died in the same year. The business is now carried on by a limited-liability company, in the name of John Cockerill and Co. Our illustration represents the fine statue of Mr. Cockerill, which has been erected, more than thirty years after his death, at the cost of the town of Seraing. The sculptor is a Belgian artist, M. Cattier. Another statue of Mr. Cockerill is to be erected at Brussels, the gift of his friend, M. Raux.

POPLAR AND STEPNEY SICK ASYLUM.

This institution has been lately opened for the reception of the pauper sick of a large district of East London, under the provisions of Mr. Gathorne Hardy's Metropolitan Poor Act (1867), the object of which was to enable the Poor-Law Board to arrange for the placing of such of the inmates of workhouses as require medical attendance and nursing under separate management and in separate buildings. The district which this asylum is to serve is formed by combining the Poplar and Stepney Unions for sick asylum purposes. These two unions contain a population of 172,668, in seven parishes. The chairman of the board of managers is Mr. E. H. Currie, who is also chairman of the London Hospital. The building is situated at Bromley-by-Bow, facing the Southend Railway. It consists of eight separate and distinct blocks. In the centre is the administrative block, which contains the residences of all the officers and the nurses' rooms, as well as the board-room, clerk's office, and chapel. In the rear of this block are the kitchen and laundry. The two blocks on each side contain wards for 572 patients, with a cubic space varying from 1000 ft. to 1500 ft. for each patient.

It will be seen by our illustration that what is called the "pavilion system" of building is here adopted, as in St. Thomas's Hospital—that is, the sick are accommodated in four separate blocks of buildings, of which there are two on each side of the administrative block. By this arrangement the wards are separated from each other by a space of 70 ft., which space is also free at both ends, and every facility is obtained for window ventilation on both sides of each ward. The blocks containing the wards are connected on the ground floor, at their staircase ends, by a corridor, with windows on each side, for thorough ventilation, and with swing doors to maintain the isolation of each building. The terraces above this corridor serve the purpose of communication on the upper floors and for the convalescent patients to take the air.

Amongst the internal fittings are a complete system of electric bells and telegraphic communication; lifts to each ward; warming by hot-water circulation pipes; gas pendants which carry off into flues the injurious products of combustion, and which prevent the contamination of the air breathed by the patients; steam and gas cooking apparatus; and capacious tubes built into the walls to convey direct into proper basement chambers the dirty linen from the wards. The laundry is fitted with washing-machines, wringers, mangles, and all necessary appliances, worked by steam power; and there is a capacious drying-closet. The ventilation of the wards is secured by means of numerous separate upcast shafts; proper inlets are provided for fresh air, either cold or slightly warmed. The sanitary arrangements are said to be extremely good. One leading principle in the internal design is the avoidance of any dark corners or passages, there being no portion not fully exposed to the daylight; all the appliances are so arranged as to be easily inspected and readily cleansed.

As a whole, the building is considered to be one of the most satisfactory hospitals in the metropolis. It will accommodate about the same number of patients as the new St. Thomas's Hospital, at a cost of only one tenth of the outlay devoted to that building.

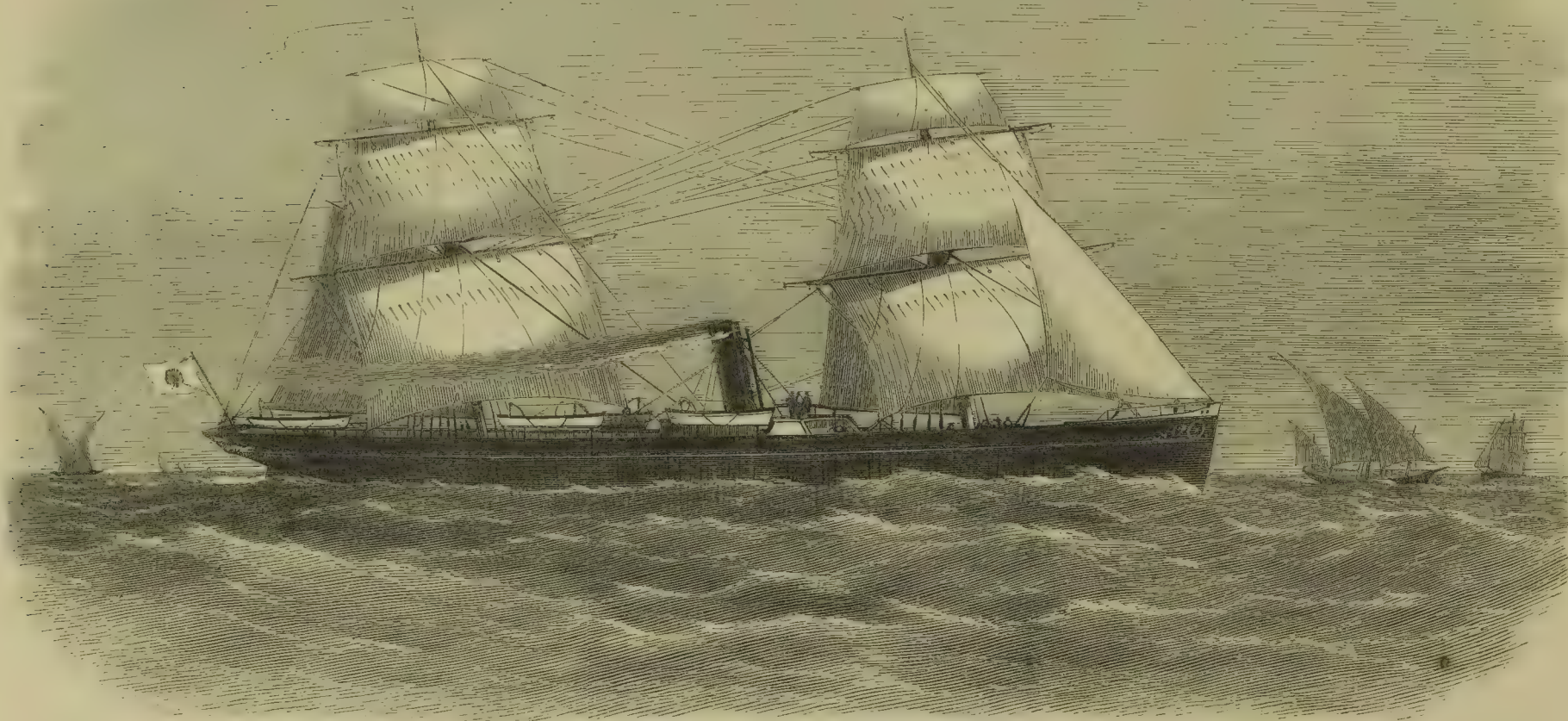
The builder is Mr. Robert Mann, of Kentish Town. The total cost of the building and all the machinery and fittings is £43,000, and the site £7300. The architects are Messrs. Arthur and C. Harston, of East India-road, London.

KING OF BURMAH'S STEAM-YACHT.

The Teekya Yeen Byan (Flying Scud) screw-steamer, 1000 tons, has been built by Palmer's Ship-building Company, at Jarrow-on-Tyne, and has been sent direct to Rangoon by the Suez Canal. This is the first seagoing steamer built for his Majesty the King of Burmah, and is also the first steamer which has left London direct for Rangoon. She is a beautiful model, measuring 217 ft. in length by 26 ft. beam and 18 ft. depth of hold. Her engines are on the compound surface-condensing principle, of 120-horse power nominal, but capable of working up to 600-horse power effective. At her trial-trip she made a speed of thirteen knots an hour. She is calculated to consume eight tons of coal a day. She is fitted with all the latest appliances as regards comfort and ventilation for steaming on Indian waters. She takes out a valuable cargo of machinery and stores for the Burmese Government, purchased in this country by their agents, Messrs. Edmund Jones and Co. This is an instance of the enlightened policy now adopted by the King of Burmah for opening up the resources of his country, which is rich in coal, iron, and other minerals; precious stones, cotton, teak, and other commodities. We understand that the Teekya Yeen Byan will probably return to this country bearing an Ambassador from the Court of Mandalay to the Court of St. James's.

THE EIGHT-ARMED CUTTLE.

The aquarium at the Crystal Palace now contains, with many other very interesting objects, several specimens of the poulpe, or eight-armed cuttle, *Octopus vulgaris*, obtained from the sea on the Devonshire and North Wales coasts. This is the animal which has been made famous under the names of devil-fish or man-sucker, by the sensational descriptions of it in Victor Hugo's Guernsey romance "Toilers of the Sea," and in other works of imaginative writers. But as Mr. W. A. Lloyd, the superintendent of the aquarium, remarks in his protest against such exaggerations, "it is but wanton ignorance and vulgarity to call the octopus a 'devil-fish,' when it has about it nothing diabolical or fishlike. It is simply a mollusc, very high up in the scale of the mollusca, with its viscera and other internal organs contained in an egglike sac, which is surmounted by a pair of prominent and sometimes staring



STEAM-YACHT FOR THE KING OF BURMAH.

eyes placed on protuberances ; and below, set on obliquely, is a series of eight stout, radiating, tapering arms, provided in all with about 2000 round projecting suckers, on the lower surfaces of the arms. Such a creature is in itself sufficiently wonderful without being invested with fictitious attributes." It is a fact, however, says Mr. Lloyd, that these cuttles will, if alarmed, catch hold of a man within their reach in the water, though they cannot grasp him out of the water. "The specimens here under my care will, if I permit them, as I have done, firmly affix themselves to my submerged bare hand and arm by the crowds of sucking discs beneath each of their long flexible legs, arms, or tentacles, and then they will draw themselves on till they get into a convenient position, and give a severe bite with their hard, horny pair of beaks or mandibles (not unlike those of a parrot), which are placed below, in the centre of the body, at the point whence the legs or arms radiate ; but they soon leave go and drop off when I raise them above the water's surface. There

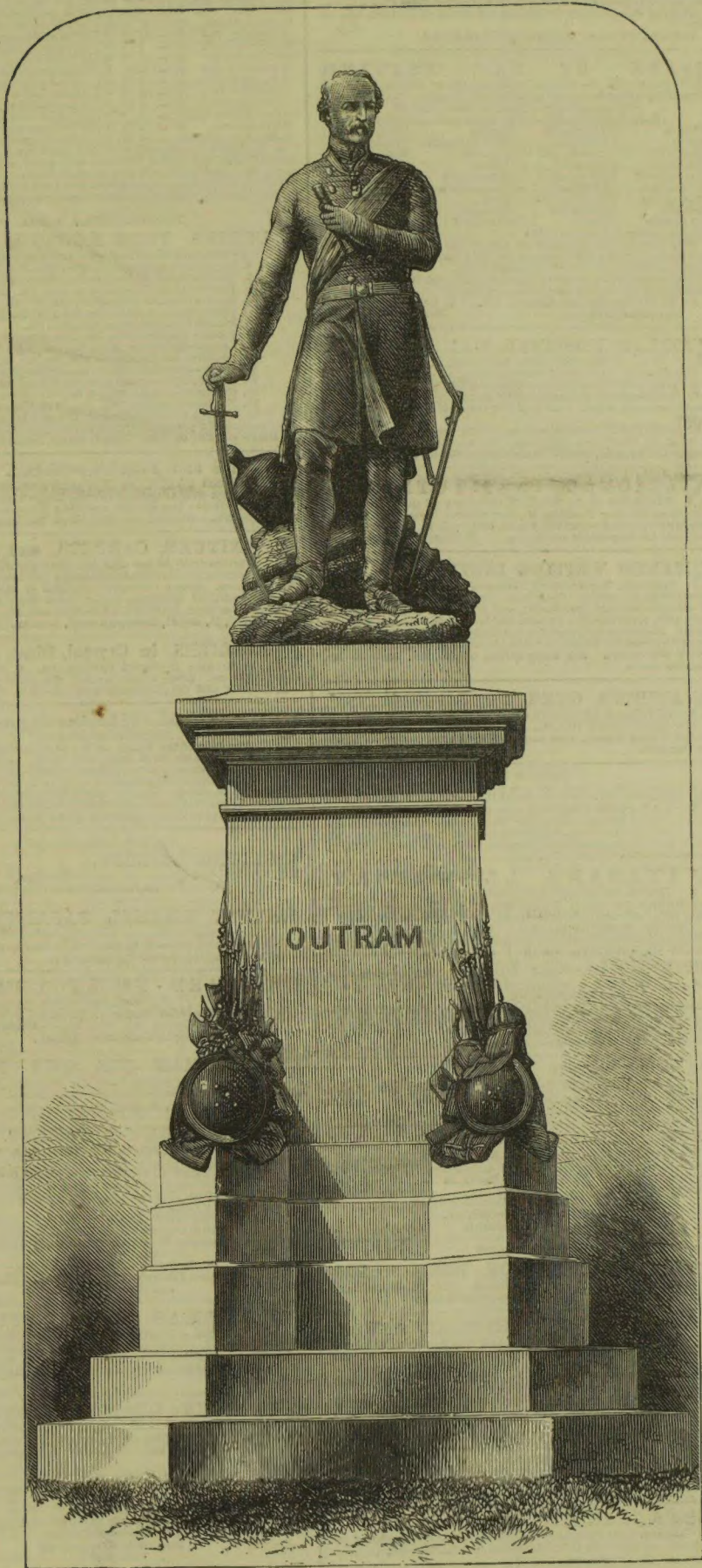
are no cuttles in Sark, where Victor Hugo places his narrative, or elsewhere in Britain, so large that even a child could not easily kill or disable one of them at one grasp or kick. On the other hand, if an enormous hungry cuttle in the tropics, with arms measuring, as they sometimes do, from five to fifteen feet long, provided with thousands of suckers, each nearly an inch in diameter, and additionally provided, as many foreign species are, with a strong and sharp hook in the centre of each, in order to take firmer hold, armed also with a terribly crushing pair of beaklike jaws—should such a creature encounter a swimming man it would go hard with the man, without any spitefulness on the part of the cuttle."

It seems probable, on the whole, that the common dread of these creatures, among the seafaring people of the Channel shores, and in the south of Europe, is founded upon some instances of persons being drowned, or put in danger of drowning, by entanglement with their long pliant arms. The eyes are blank and expressionless, and are furnished each with

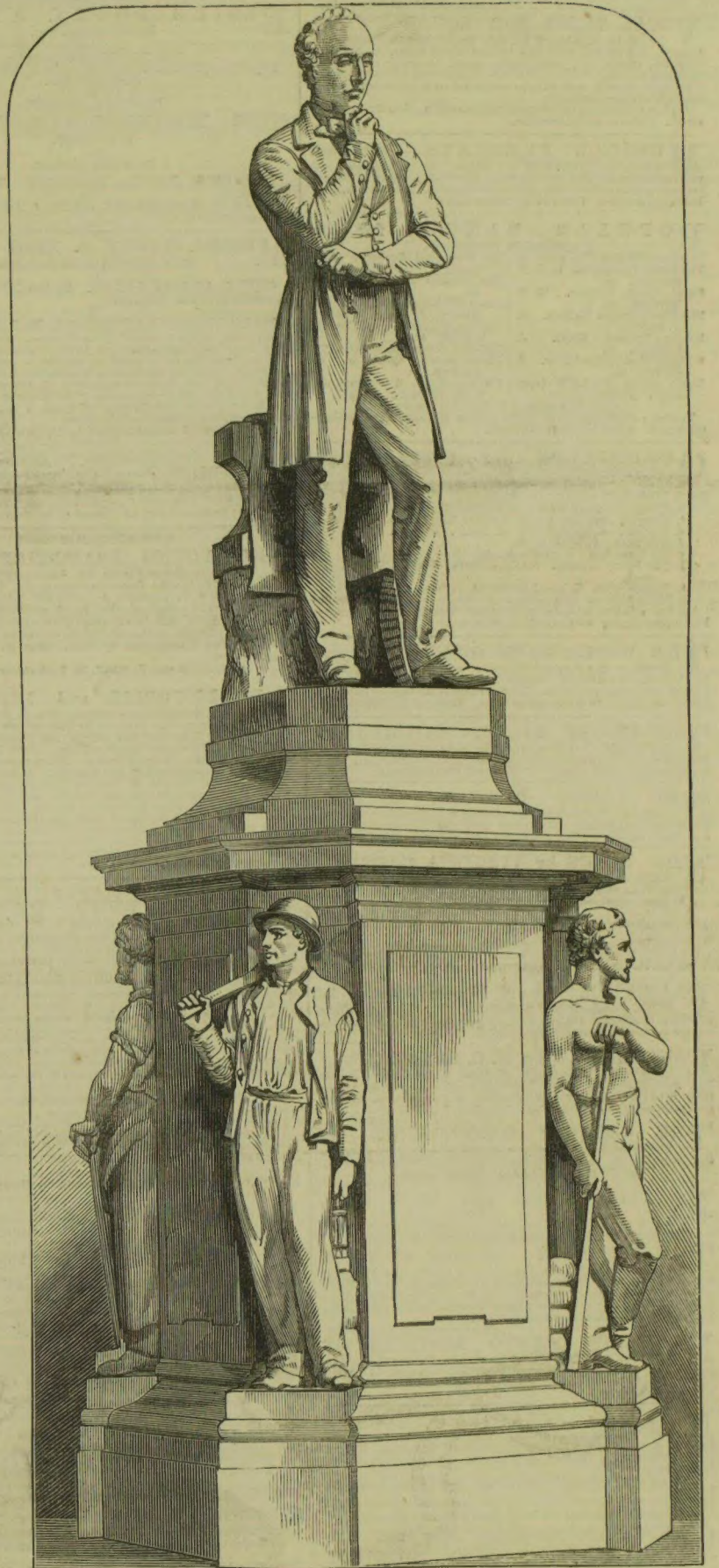
a pair of greyish lids, one closing downwards from above and the other upwards from below, till they meet at the centre of the pupil. "At night, or in much shade," says Mr. Lloyd, "the eye is wholly uncovered, but in light the lids are separated according to the amount of illumination. If it be considerable, the separation is such as only to leave a very narrow horizontal slit for the creature's vision ; but if very strong, their edges are brought into complete contact. These motions of the lids have not the instantaneous character of the lid of the human eye, but are slow enough to be seen. The manner in which the eyelids of the octopus constantly vary in distance from each other when the creature moves about, and thus varies the amount of the shade through which it passes, is most interesting to witness. For instance, as it begins to enter the shadow of an overhanging rock in the Crystal Palace aquarium, the lids gradually separate and expose the eye beneath them, and they as gradually close again as the animal emerges into light."



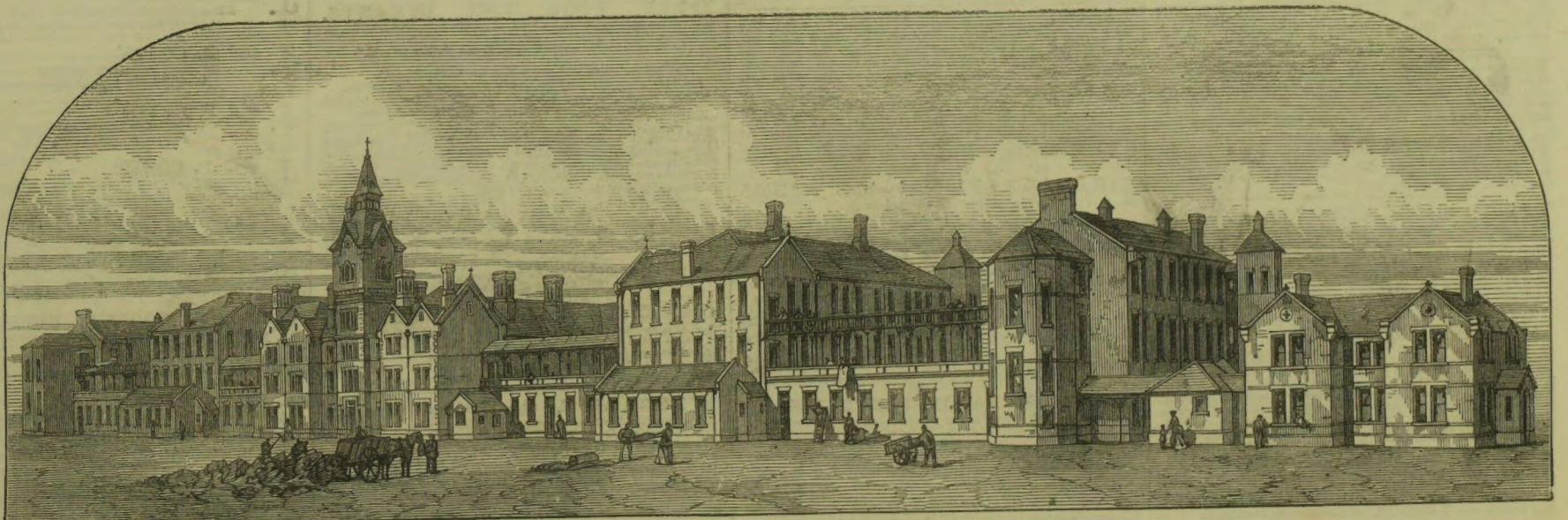
THE EIGHT-ARMED CUTTLE-FISH IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE AQUARIUM.



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Silk Gauzes, Pail de Chevre, Tartans,
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a choice collection of Grenadines, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. the Dress.
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Several hundred New Robes in every style and degree
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A choice collection of Elegant Designs, upon
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IN BLACK, WHITE, and ALL COLOURS,
VELVET—FINISHED VELVETEENS,
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Very Cord Silk Poplins, in a perfectly new series of shades,
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Patterns of all the above post-free, from PETER ROBINSON'S.

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Twenty-seven Thousand Dresses are now being sold at lower
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270 pieces of the best makes are now being sold, specially
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FUR SEAL JACKETS and PALETOTS.
24 in. deep, 5 to 10s. } choice
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28 " 9 to 15s. }
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Ladies intending to purchase will find an advantage in doing so
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during the summer months, are very much lower in price than
they could now be produced at. They are also cheaper than last
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PETER ROBINSON will be pleased to forward, free on application,
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Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, lace, gimp, &c. 5 to 40s.
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Illustrations of this Season's New Mantles
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Kid, double soles, elastic or button, 18s. 6d.; Levant Morocco,
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French Satine Cloth Costumes, complete, 21s.
Richly-Embroidered Costumes in Satine Serge, 38s. 6d.
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Photographs and patterns free.
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GASK and GASK still supply these beautiful Silks, the
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A large purchase of extra rich coloured Gros Grain Silks,
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Sealskin Jackets, Velvet and Cloth Mantles, Furs, Millinery, &c.;
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Messrs. O'Reilly, Dunne, and Co. have been favoured
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Patterns post-free. Parcels delivered carriage-paid.
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for mourning or otherwise, than themselves; and to add that,
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being required, or any other sudden emergency for Dress, one can
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All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same
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JANUS CORD.—Ladies who at this season
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at 11 guinea the dress, one of the most economical and best
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Prices, £3 10s., £4 10s., and £5 10s. for twelve yards. For scientific
opinions of these Silks see "The Queen," Jan. 7, "Englishwoman's
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JAPANESE SILKS.—The most elegant
Dress for dinner or evening wear. Beautiful new shades
now ready, including Pink, Sky, Mauve, Green, Grey, Steel, Slate,
White, and Black. Price, £1 11s. 6d. for 12 yards, or 2s. 7 1/2d. per
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LYONS SILK VELVET.—Beautiful
Quality, at 10s., 12s., and 15s. per yard; 6 Thread Pile ditto,
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DANISH SILK—FINISHED TINTED
ALPACAS, as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales,
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GASTEIN CLOTH and CASTELLAN DE
LAINE.—These very superior and novel make of materials,
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2s. 11d. per yard. 28 in. wide.—CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

SERGE ROYALE.—This charming
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that, although the wool predominates, the cloth has a bright silky
appearance, without the close and clinging qualities which so often
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novelty in Dress Fabric, especially adapted for country and
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FRENCH MERINOS.—My Stock of the
above is the largest and best assorted in the kingdom, my
Paris agents having taken an extraordinary opportunity of se-
curing a splendid parcel of the finest quality, at 2s. 11d. per yard,
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RICH SATIN STRIPE ALGERIAN
GRENADINES.—White and Black Grounds, with rich wide
Satin Stripes, in Cerise, Amber, White, Pink, Sky, &c. Norwich
manufacture, very stylish, suitable for Dinner or Ball Dresses.
12 yards, 13s. 11d. and 17s. 11d.; or any length cut. Patterns free.

REMNANTS OF DRESS MATERIALS
to be sold under cost price, in lengths varying from 2 to 9
yards. Several hundred Remnants of French Merinos, Satin
Cloths, Imperial Prussian Poplins, Gastein Cloth, Danish Alpaca,
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by stating materials and about quantity required.

H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.
COLOURED VELVETEENS.—The New
Patent Silk-Finish (as supplied by me to H.R.H. Princess
Louise of Hesse) in varied hues of Brown, including the new Cin-
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yard. Also Genoa Velveteens, in Black, as reviewed in "The
Queen." Prices recommended are 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 11d.
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SOUTH SEA FUR SEAL JACKETS
(Phoca Vitulina), at 61s., 7s., 9s., 9s., and 10s. each,
lined with rich satin and beautifully quilted. They are much
under value, and will be sent free to any part of the kingdom,
subject to a London reference. The fact of my placing them
before the public will, I trust, be a sufficient proof of their value
and superiority.—CHAPMAN, Notting-hill, W.

£1250 WORTH MOIRE ANTIQUES
at extraordinary low prices. Rich Striped Moire Antiques, on
3s. 11 1/2d. yard; Extra Rich Plain Coloured Ditto, from 5s. 11d.
Patterns free.
D. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS, Coloured
Glaces, thirty shades, from 1s. 11 1/2d. per yard. 500 Patterns
post-free, on the new seriatim plan.
AT NICHOLSON'S.

NICHOLSON'S NEW DRESSES
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